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25TH ANNIVERSARY
OF
DPRK-USSR TREATY EVENTS



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Vol IV No 135 Supp 097

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KIM IL-SONG GREETES SOVIET LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

SK052326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5 sent a message of greetings to comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message reads:

The signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was a signal event in further strengthening and developing onto a new high stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and was an expression of the unshakable determination of our two peoples to support and cooperate with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples have constantly been consolidated and developed over the past 25 years in the spirit of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

We note with satisfaction that the treaty is greatly conducive to accelerating the building of socialism and communism in the two countries, thwarting and frustrating the imperialists' mace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Today the fraternal Soviet people are effecting a new upsurge in the struggle for accelerating the socio-economic development of the country and accomplishing socialism on an overall scale under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Soviet people and extend full support and firm solidarity for the peaceful initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union against the imperialists' arms buildup and war moves and for checking the militarization of space, realizing complete nuclear arms reduction and guaranteeing peace.

I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater successes in the efforts for carrying out the program advanced by the 27th congress of the CPSU and for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, countries and peoples, as unbreakable relations of class alliance, will be further consolidated and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comparison to Radio Version

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0900 GMT on 5 July carries a 3-minute report on Kim Il-song greetings to the Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. A comparison of this report with the preceeding item headlined "Kim Il-Song Greet Soviet Leaders on Anniversary" except for the following:

Paragraph one was heard as: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to the Soviet party and Government leaders.[paragraph]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to the Soviet party and Government leaders on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The message of greetings is as follows

Moscow

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, I extend warm congratulations and comradely greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet Government, and to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual assistance.

The signing of ... [supplying additional paragraphs]

Final paragraph, final line was heard as... socialism and communism.

[signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

[dated] 5 July 1986, Pyongyang. [supplying additional paragraphs]

KIM IL-SONG, KANG SONG-SAN RECEIVE GREETINGS

SK052335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A message of greetings came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on July 5 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers, of the USSR on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message says:

The conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism was an important milestone in further developing the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples. The experiences over the past 25 years convincingly show that this treaty has made a gratifying contribution to the vital interests of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the struggle of the entire people to strengthen the unity of socialist countries, oppose the imperialist aggression moves and achieve peace and security in the far east and the whole world.

The peoples of our two countries are greeting the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty when the agreements reached at Soviet-Korean top-level talks held in Moscow in May 1984 and meetings between leading activists of the Soviet Union and Korea in the later period are successfully being carried into practice by mutual efforts.

It gives us great satisfaction that the Soviet-Korean relations are expanding in depth, the effectiveness of Soviet-Korean cooperation is growing in many fields and the joint action of our two countries is being perfected in realising the fighting program to oppose nuclear threat, end arms race and comprehensively solve questions of security and cooperation of countries and peoples in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Soviet Union highly estimates and invariably supports the peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for guaranteeing peace and security in Korean and the Far East, converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and achieving a peaceful reunification of the country.

The CPSU and Soviet state will, in the future, too, do everything necessary to unite closer our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the struggle for the development of Soviet-Korean friendship and the victory of cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you and the entire fraternal people of the DPRK new great success in their struggle to build socialism and reunify Korea peacefully and on a democratic basis.

Comparison of Soviet Greetings

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1200 GMT on 5 July carries a 4-minute report on greetings from the USSR to Kim Il-song and Kang Song-san. A comparison of this report with the preceeding article headlined "Kim Il-song, Kang Song-san Receive Greetings" shows the two to be identical except for the following:

Paragraph one from line one was heard as: A message of greetings came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the premier of the State Administration Council from the CPSU USSR, and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

A message of..[supplying additional paragraph]

Same paragraph, final line was heard as:...mutual assistance.

The message of greetings is as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and President of the DPRK; Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people extend fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations to you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, and all Korean people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

The conclusion of...[supplying additional grafs]

Page three, paragraph seven, final line was heard as:...

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

[dated] 5 July 1986, the Kremlin, Moscow [supplying additional paragraphs].

EDITORIAL PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

SK070916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 July editorial: "Invincible Relations of Friendship"]

[Text] Today, our people are significantly marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, a milestone in the history of Korea-Soviet friendship.

The signing of the treaty on 6 July 1961 provided a firm guarantee to legally fix the relations of friendship between the Korean and Soviet people and endlessly expend the develop relations of mutual cooperation.

With each passing day, the treaty shows the firmness and vitality of the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship.

The past 25 years convince one that the treaty vigorously encourages socialist construction in the two countries and the joint anti-imperialist struggle for peace.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said: The Korea-Soviet relations of friendship are sincere relations of cooperation firmly formed between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and are invincible relations of alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have consolidated and developed through the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve victories in the causes of peace, socialism, and communism.

Armed Korean communists and people protected the Soviet Union during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, while waging a bloody struggle for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland. The Soviet people helped our people's cause of liberating the fatherland with blood; gave us assistance, both material and spiritual, during the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression and during the difficult times of post-war rehabilitation and construction; and are positively cooperating with us in socialist construction.

The Korea-Soviet friendship, with a long historical tradition, was upgraded to a new high level with a visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the opportunity of meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries in Moscow in 1984. Today, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union are expanding and developing to their fullest. Mutual exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, including visits by high-level party and government delegations, are vigorously taking place. The friendly visits to our country by a flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet and an air force squadron on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance are of great significance in developing relations of friendship between the people of the two countries. Our people are content with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of Korea and the Soviet Union are developing well and on the upswing.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people are accelerating the historic cause of building socialism and communism under the tested leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, an outstanding activist of the party and state. The party's role in leadership is being strengthened, and the organizational nature, the disciplinary nature, the sense of responsibility, and the creative fervor are being heightened in all fields of state and social lives. The role of the human factor in all sectors of the people's economy is being heightened, and scientific and technological development is rapidly being attained. Upholding the programmatic task presented at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to carry out the 12th five-year plan. The Soviet people, who are advancing toward high goals, are filled with confidence and fervor and are bringing about new success in the struggle to accelerate socialist and economic construction. The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as for their own, over all successes that the Soviet people are bringing about.

The status and role of the Soviet Union as a strong fortress for world peace are being further heightened. The CPSU, the government, and the people are resolutely struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers, to remove the danger of a thermonuclear world war, and to guarantee peace and security in Europe and the world.

Soviet proposals for reducing, to a great degree, conventional weapons and troops and for abolishing chemical weapons in Europe, including the proposal to completely abolish nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass-destruction by the end of this century, are winning great sympathy from the people of the world. Our people positively support the consistent peace-loving measures and proposals that the Soviet party and government are making and advancing for peace in Europe and the world.

Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are vigorously accelerating socialist construction and tightly defending the eastern fortress of socialism under tense circumstances.

Our party and government are making all efforts to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to peacefully resolve the question of reunifying Korea through dialogue and negotiation. The proposal for establishing the Confederal Republic of Koryo, the tripartite talks proposal, various proposals for holding extensive dialogue between the North and South, and proposals for holding talks between military authorities and establishing non-nuclear and peace zones on the Korean peninsula are proposals that reflect our important position on peaceful reunification.

The Soviet party, government, and people positively support the policy of our party to reunify the fatherland and the just struggle to realize it through our people, opposing the division and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Such sincere support of the Soviet Union is a great encouragement to our people. Our people are thankful for this and always remember it.

The Korean peninsula is a place where the danger of a nuclear war is greater than anywhere else in the world. To realize their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated maneuvers to fabricate a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, thus turning South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and frequently conducting large-scale war exercises in South Korea in an effort to complete preparations for a nuclear war. Because of this, a very dangerous situation in which a nuclear war can break out at any time is being promoted in our country. The present situation demands further strengthening the normal Korea-Soviet relations of friendship.

Only by being firmly united and vigorously waging a joint struggle against imperialism can the socialist countries deter and frustrate the imperialists' reckless arms buildup policy and their maneuvers to provoke a new world war and a thermonuclear war, and defend the peace and security of the world. The Korean people highly treasure friendship and unity with the Soviet people. Endlessly consolidating and developing the Korea-Soviet friendship, which was formed in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of peace and the socialist cause and which was firmly cemented by the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, is the firm policy of our party and the unchanging will of our people. The Korean people will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the invincible relations of alliance generation after generation. Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Soviet people bring about greater success in the struggle to turn the Soviet Union into a mightier socialist power and to protect the peace and security of the world by thoroughly materializing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION ATTENDS CELEBRATION

Welcomed by Yon Hyong-muk

SK090338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0315 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Report on the arrival of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, in Pyongyang on 5 July -- read by announcer with portions recorded]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by plane to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Pyongyang airport, where the friendship envoy of the fraternal Soviet people was being received, was filled with the atmosphere of warm welcome.

To receive the envoy of the fraternal Soviet people, arriving with the warm and comradely love of fraternity [tongjijok uaewa] and the sentiment of friendship [chinsonui chong] for our party and people, thousands of working people of all strata in Pyongyang were at the airport with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the portraits of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as well as with the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

Respectfully placed in the midst of the welcoming crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also placed there were slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader comrade Kim Il-song!," "Long live the glorious WPK!," "Long live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!," and "Long live the CPSU!"

In front of the welcoming crowd, slogan boards reading "We warmly welcome the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev!" and "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!" were also placed.

With the invincible might and firmness of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship being displayed, the flags of our country, the Soviet flags, and red banners were fluttering vigorously at the airport.

With the joy of meeting the friendly envoy of Soviet people, class brothers and intimate comrades-in-arms who helped our people's cause of the fatherland's liberation with their blood and who have always given close support and cooperation for our anti-imperialist struggle for socialism, the welcoming crowd waited for the hour of the guests' arrival. Staffers of the Soviet Embassy in our country were also at the airport. [recording of a plane landing heard in background]

At 1000, the plane carrying the delegation landed at the airport. [recording of brass band playing and the acclamation of the crowd heard in background]. Arriving along with Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, were the members of the delegation: Bally Yazkuliyyvich Yazkuliyyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet; (Abel Husknovich Hegilos), member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Party Committee; and Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador in our country.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Yong-chae, member of the WPK Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, and minister of communications; Kil Chae-kyong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Juvenile Corps members presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Soloveyev and the members of the delegation. Children of the Soviet Embassy in our country also presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Soloveyev and the members of the delegation.

With warm hearts to glorify the invincible Korean-Soviet friendship forever, the welcoming crowd shouted "Hurrah!," "Welcome!," "Friendship!," and "Unity!" They warmly welcomed the guests by waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

Lay Wreath at Cemetery

SK080843 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 5 July, a delegation of the Soviet party and government headed by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, which is on a visit to our country, laid wreaths before the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

Participating in the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister, and other functionaries concerned. Also participating were Soviet ambassador to our country Nikolay Shuvnikov and the embassy staff.

Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and other functionaries concerned were at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery.

Also standing at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery were honor guards at the KPA.

The guests laid wreaths before the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery amid the playing of our national anthem, the Soviet national anthem, as well as wreath-laying music.

The participants observed a moment of silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fallen fighters who devoted their whole life to the sacred cause of restoration of the fatherland and freedom and happiness of the people. The participants looked around the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

Lay Wreath at Liberation Tower

SK080813 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 5 July, a delegation of the Soviet party and government headed by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, which is on a visit to our country, laid wreaths before the Tower of Liberation.

Participating in the wreath-laying were Comrade Yi Kun-mo alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yang Hyong-op, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA; Kim Hyong-yul; and other concerned functionaries. Also participating in the wreath-laying were Soviet ambassador to our country Nikolay Shuvnikov and the embassy staff.

A unit of the KPA honor guard stood in the Tower of Liberation. The guests laid wreaths before the Tower of Liberation amid the playing of the Soviet national anthem, our national anthem, and the wreath-laying tune.

The participants observed a moment of silence in memory of the heroic men and officers of the Soviet Army who were sacrificed in battles for the liberation of Korea. The participants then examined the Tower of Liberation.

View Gymnastic Display

SK060832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed by 50,000 Pyongyang school youth and children on July 5 at the Kim Il-song Stadium for the Soviet delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Invited there to see the gymnastic display were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party committee; leading officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet; commanding officers of the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern military district of the Soviet Army; and other Soviet delegations and Soviet guests.

Watching the performance in their company were Yi Kun-mo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, who are alternate members of the Politbureau of the WPK central committee; Yang Huong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Tele-communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet friendship society, and Kim Il-chol, senior vice admiral of the Korean People's Army, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Hyong yol, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials.

There appeared on the background slogans warmly welcoming the goodwill envoy of the Soviet people together with the letters "long live respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev!" and "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Then began the gymnastic display "Korea Shines".

The display well depicted with high sports skill the indestructible friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries to be acclaimed by the spectators.

The performers represented on vivid canvases and with refined rhythms scenes of the anti-Japanese guerrillas routing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, side by side with the Soviet Army, and liberating the country, achievements made by the Soviet people in the building of socialism and communism under the banner of Lenin, and their struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

In the epilogue of the gymnastic display, the performers danced to the tune of the Soviet songs in national costumes and military uniforms of Korea and the Soviet Union when the slogans "long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!" "let us develop friendship and solidarity with socialist countries!" and "may Korean-Soviet friendship be everlasting!" and scenes showing the close bonds of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples were inscribed on the background in rapid succession.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY 5 JULY

SK051018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held this afternoon at the February 8 House of Culture.

Attending the meeting together with working people were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kim Pok-sin and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee; and other officials concerned.

Invited to the meeting were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee; commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet; and other Soviet delegations. [Passage omitted.]

Kang Song-san Speaks

SK070305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1033 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, at Pyongyang report meeting held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 5 July to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the Soviet Union -- Recorded]

[Text] Comrades, we greet the momentous anniversary of the signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union under challenging circumstances in which, upholding the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee, all the people throughout the country have continuously brought about innovations in socialist construction.

Availing myself of this occasion, which overflows with feelings of friendship, entrusted by, and on behalf of, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, I first extend warmest congratulatory and militant greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet Government, and to the fraternal Soviet people. [applause]

I warmly congratulate the members of the Soviet party and government delegation led by the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev on participating in this meeting. [applause]

I warmly welcome the Soviet delegations, including the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, the Soviet Air Flying Corps, the delegation of CPSU Irkutsk Oblast Committee, the delegation of the Soviet Lenin Komsomol, and the delegation of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society. [applause]

Together with the fraternal Soviet people, our people now greet the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union as a common festive event.

The signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union was an event of great significance in the struggle of the people of the two countries to oppose imperialism and to achieve the victory of socialism and communism. With the signing of this agreement providing momentum, relations of class alliance and ties between the people of the two countries were firmly consolidated on a higher level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which united the Korean and Soviet people into an invincible alliance, was a great event of historical significance in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Over the past 25 years, this agreement successfully assumed its role in meeting the interests of the people of Korea and the Soviet Union and the requirements of developing the economy and it has fully demonstrated its vitality. [applause]

Since the proclamation of its emergence on 6 July 1961, the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union has greatly contributed to opposing the imperialists and the common enemy, to defending the security of the two countries and the socialist gains, and to protecting peace in Asia and the world. [applause]

When we recall, we can understand that international circumstances over the past 25 years have been very complicated. Treating socialism as a thorn in their side, the imperialists have wickedly maneuvered against the socialist countries and have strengthened aggressive and hostile maneuvers to provoke a war throughout the world. The people of our two countries have been forced to wage the struggle under complicated and strained circumstances to build socialism and to preserve world peace and security. Because of this, while mutually supporting and cooperating with each other in accordance with the agreement of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, the people of our two countries have positively struggled to accelerate socialist construction and protect peace in Asia and the world.

This agreement has firmly linked the people of our two countries in a class manner and has encouraged our struggle. We are greatly satisfied with this. [applause]

During the past period, under the wise leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people have overcome difficulties which hinder the process of advance and have attained brilliant success in building socialism and communism. Thus, they have demonstrated to the world the superiority and vitality of the socialist system, powerfully verifying the justness of the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Today the Soviet people are struggling powerfully to implement the magnificent program adopted at the 27th Plenum of the CPSU. All sectors in the Soviet Union, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors, are [words indistinct] social development has forged powerfully ahead, and the political awareness of the people has been greatly developed.

It is the consistent policy of the Soviet party and government to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to protect world peace and security. Proceeding from the practical requirements for building communism, the Soviet Union values peace, and consistently struggles to prevent the arms race and eliminate the danger of nuclear war. In particular, the Soviet Union has advanced various peace-loving proposals to counter U.S. imperialist maneuvers to increase the nuclear arms race, to militarize space by accelerating the implementation of the "star wars" plan, to destroy the existing military and strategic balance, and to attain military supremacy. It is positively struggling to implement these proposals. [applause]

After deferring the implementation of countermeasures in April of last year to unilaterally suspend deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and oppose the U.S. deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has advanced a series of peace proposals, including a measure to unilaterally suspend nuclear tests, a proposal to peacefully use space on the condition that space not be militarized, and a proposal to reduce Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons by 50 percent.

Through a statement issued on 15 January this year, the Soviet Union announced a comprehensive plan to completely abolish nuclear weapons throughout the world and guarantee international security. At a political consultative meeting of Warsaw Pact nations held recently in Warsaw, the Soviet Union advanced a new proposal to, together with these pact nations, greatly reduce troops and conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe.

To ease tension in the Asian region and Europe, the Soviet Union has advanced a comprehensive proposal for countries in this region to combine efforts to achieve this end and turn the region into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation.

All these peaceful Soviet proposals directly demonstrates the responsible and sincere efforts of the Soviet Union to prevent thermonuclear disasters, guarantee durable world peace, and make the international situation wholesome. Acknowledging that the peace proposals of the Soviet party and government meet the overall interest of socialism and the requirements of the contemporary era, we support these proposals. [applause]

By vigorously forging ahead with the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, our people have positively contributed to strengthening the socialist forces as a whole and to protecting peace and security in Asia and the world. Under circumstances in which the country is divided and in which the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war have continued, our people have performed their national and international duties by successfully building socialism. In this land, plagued by backwardness and poverty due to the imperialists' colonial tyranny, our people have successfully built a socialist country possessing modern industry, a developed rural economy, and a brilliantly blossoming and developing culture.

The past half century, from the time when we developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle to regain the land taken away by the Japanese imperialists, has been a time of great history for our country. The far-reaching idea and lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to eternally liberate our people from imperialist rule and subjugation, the exploitation and oppression of man by man, and to afford us, the people, an independent and creative idea have been brilliantly realized. It has been a victorious and proud history in which our people, upholding the wise leadership of the glorious WPK, have advanced through the passage of time, overcoming difficulties and trials. [applause]

Today, our people have continued a new march with a high pride and self-respect for having achieved brilliant victory in all fields of the revolution and construction. Accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- our people are successfully occupying both the ideological and the material fortress of communism, and are waging a vigorous struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Party Congress.

The reunification of the country is the greatest national long-cherished desire of our people. We assert that the reunification of the country should be realized on the basis of the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. [applause]

Our proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most realistic and reasonable proposal reflecting the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people. With the serious desire to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula, to maintain peace, and to provide an advantageous precondition for the peaceful reunification of the country, our party and the Government of the Republic have made a proposal for reducing the armies of the North and the South, drastically reducing armaments, and halting the importing of all weapons, operational equipment, and military supplies from foreign countries. We have made proposals for replacing the Armistic Agreement with a peace agreement, a proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, and so forth, and have struggled to realize them.

Recently, the KPA Supreme Command has made a proposal for holding talks between military persons in authority between us, the United States, and South Korea, and the government of our Republic has made a proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are totally rejecting this sincere proposal of ours. The U.S. secretary of state, openly opposing the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula, went so far as to rave that the nuclear weapons are a [word indistinct] for the security of this region. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are nuclear war fanatics and the ringleader of those attempting to impose a nuclear calamity on our people.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the anachronistic wild fancy of threatening others with nuclear weapons. We are (?maintaining) a consistent (?position) from the natural demand of socialism. Socialist countries regard a joint struggle for building a new peaceful and free world, free from aggression and war, as they noble internationalistic duty and make it the consistent principle of their foreign policy.

When there is no danger of war and when there is a peaceful atmosphere prevailing, socialist countries can build socialism and communism better and more rapidly. Korea and the Soviet Union will spare no effort for peace in Asia and the world in the future as they did in the past. [applause]

Comrades: The situation today is very complicated and tense because of the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are engaging in an extremely adventurous world strategy to dominate the world, massively building up armaments, accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and are viciously maneuvering to turn even space into a ground of thermonuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are increasing their military bases in many parts of the world, building up their aggressive armed forces, frenziedly conducting war exercises, and continuously perpetrating aggression, armed interference, and subversive and destructive activities in Central America, the Caribbean region, the Middle and Near East, southern Africa, and in many other parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists' open acts of aggression and interference recently perpetrated against the Libyan people, the South African racists' savage armed attack against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and Angola perpetrated with the active backing of the U.S. imperialists and other Western imperialists, and the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to strangle the Nicaraguan (?revolution) clearly show the extent of the shamelessness and recklessness of the imperialists' aggression and interference.

Today, the area in which the danger of a new war is the greatest is the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are continuously maneuvering to realize their aggressive ambition, holding South Korea as their military strategic point connected with the continent [as heard]. The U.S. imperialists are saying that the Korean peninsula is an important operational base of vital interest in the U.S. world strategy and that it is the testing site of the confrontation of strength in the 1980's, bringing in numerous nuclear weapons to provoke a new war in Korea.

There are already more than 1,000 operational nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. Recently, they have even brought in the notorious neutron bombs and nuclear backpacks -- miniature nuclear bombs. The areas along the Military Demarcation Line in South Korea has become a [word indistinct] area in which nuclear mines are massively laid. Still unsatisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists have additionally deployed in South Korea such modern military equipment and new units as B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 strategic fighter-bombers, various kinds of missiles, rocket launchers, tanks, and armored cars, even attempting to deploy new chemical weapons. Today, South Korea has been turned into an area in which various kinds of nuclear weapons and nuclear-carrying means are most densely deployed in the world.

Raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and South Korea are now having the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet Army enter a state of combat readiness so that they can ignite a war at any time, rapidly pushing ahead with the war preparations from various angles to wage aggression against the northern half of the republic.

As everyone knows, the threat of southward invasion is a deceptive trickery invented by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to hide their war maneuvers. In our country now, the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, rather than the threat of southward invasion, is increasing with each passing day.

Our KPA, which the U.S. imperialists are saying is preparing a war of southward invasion, is not preparing a war but is participating in peaceful construction. The large-scale construction of the Nampo lockgate of (?binding) the (?20-ri) raw sea was completed by the heroic labor struggle of our KPA soldiers, and the construction of numerous facilities, including the nature-remaking projects, are being successfully carried out by them. This vividly shows the absurdity of the threat of southward invasion raved about by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The United States regards the Asian region as a major site of military confrontation with the socialist forces, and has decided upon our republic as a focal point of this confrontation policy. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to form a triangular military alliance, thereby accelerating the rearmament and remilitarization of Japan, which is eager with an ambition for overseas expansion, and to drag it into an all-out involvement in their Korean and Asian policy. Taking advantage of this, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to realize their ambition for a reinvasion of Asia.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless new war provocation maneuvers, tension on the Korean peninsula is becoming extremely acute, resulting in a constantly dangerous situation in which a war could break out at any time.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spill across the boundary of Korea into a thermonuclear war in Asia and the world. We should prevent the situation from developing in this way at all costs.

While clinging to a policy of aggression and war, the United States is now craftily scheming to have the division of Korea legalized in the international community. As part of its criminal scheme to fabricate two Koreas, after putting on the colony South Korea the overcoat of a sovereign state, it is instigating the puppets to make the 1988 Olympics a success, while preaching a unilateral admission of South Korea into the United Nations, along with the so-called cross-contacts and cross-recognition.

As is known to the whole world, the issue of holding the Olympics in South Korea is not a simply sports issue, but a serious political issue. It is also a product of the U.S. policy of two Koreas.

In a bid to rescue the Olympic movement from a crisis, to hold the next Olympics smoothly, and, at the same time, to create a favorable environment for the realization of a peaceful reunification on Korea, we are calling for cohosting the XXIV Olympiad by the North and South of Korea [chosonui namgwabuk]. Our people and the world's progressive people are now unanimously hoping that this just proposal of ours will be realized.

The United States should abandon its military occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there, should no longer pursue the criminal policy of two Koreas, and should leave South Korea, taking along its troops and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, without delay.

The party and government of the Soviet Union have extended firm support to and solidarity with the implementation of our people's revolutionary cause, while constantly being greatly concerned over the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula. We always remember this and are grateful for it. [applause]

Comrades, Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors who are linked to each other across a river.

The Korean people and Soviet people are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have struggled together for a long time for their common aspirations and goals. The communists and peoples in our two countries have struggled together from early on for the victory of the socialist and communist cause against imperialist aggression and colonial suppression under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism with mutual support and cooperation.

The Soviet people, who helped our people's cause of liberation with blood, have sincerely helped our people's building of a new fatherland following liberation, lent material and spiritual assistance to us during the grave period of the fatherland liberation war and the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation, and are actively cooperating with our socialist construction even today.

In the course of this, Korean-Soviet friendship has been firmly cemented on the basis of brotherly friendship and a revolutionary sense of obligation and has further been strengthened as an invincible one that does not change under any difficulties. [applause] The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May of 1984 and meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries were historical events in improving relations between Korea and the Soviet Union that have provided a new milestone in the brilliant chronicle of Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause]

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are being developed and strengthened into a new higher stage in accordance with the interests of the two peoples.

Our people are satisfied with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are being endlessly developed and strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialism internationalism. [applause]

That the peoples of our two countries are now celebrating the significant 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a common felicitous event following last year's magnificent celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, is another clear evidence of the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are blossoming and developing on a constant upswing. [applause]

The party and government of the Soviet Union has sent this time many delegations, including the delegations of the party and government, a flotilla of the Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and a flying corps of the Soviet Air Force, for the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held in our country.

That many Soviet delegations and friends are jointly celebrating together with us the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, renders this celebration of ours more significant. [applause]

This is also a powerful demonstration of the indomitable might and solidity of the fraternal alliance between the peoples of our two countries based on the fraternal friendship and unity and the noble class sense of obligation. [applause]

It is the invariable stand of our party and the government of the republic to consolidate and develop Korean-Soviet friendship, which has a long historical tradition, from generation to generation.

We will make every possible effort to value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and credible ally, and to further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. [applause]

Marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, our people are full of resolve to make an active contribution to checking the imperialists' scheme to provoke a new war and to defending peace in Asia and the world by constantly remaining faithful to this treaty together with the Soviet people.

Independence, friendship, and peace are the fundamental ideology of foreign policy of our party and the government of the republic.

By firmly uniting with all the world's peace-loving forces, including the socialist countries, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, we will stage a vigorous antiwar, antinuclear struggle for peace and will continue struggling fervently in order to hasten the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Long live the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]

Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance! [applause]

Solovyev Address

SK070742 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1108 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Yuriy F. Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad OBKOM, at a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 5 July -- recorded in Russian with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] Respected Comrades O Chin-u, respected Comrade Kang Song-san, respected comrades and friends:

Our delegation has come to fraternal socialist Korea to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, an important event in the lives of our two peoples. We are proud, because we take the honor of representing the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all the Soviet people in the celebrations held in Pyongyang on this anniversary.

In the name of the Central Committee of our party and in the name of the Soviet Government, we express our wholehearted gratitude to the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government for inviting us to your country to celebrate with you, in a splendid festive atmosphere, this meaningful day in the history of our relations and for the future of our relations. [applause]

The treaty concluded on 6 July 1961 has strengthened the friendly relations established between the Soviet and Korean people during the period of the common struggle against the Japanese imperialists, which was completed by the Korean liberation by the Soviet Army in August 1945, and during the period of repelling the U.S. aggression against the young Democratic People's Republic into even closer relations. This treaty has provided many possibilities for developing the wide-ranging, multisided, and far-reaching cooperation between us. This treaty was an inevitable improvement of the policy of our two parties to establish a firm political and legal foundation for Soviet-Korean relations based on the economic and cultural cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the DPRK concluded in 1949. The Soviet-Korean Treaty, which is of peaceful nature, is for the purpose of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. It agrees with the relations of (?vital interest) between the two countries, and excellently promotes economic and cultural development in the two countries. [applause]

The treaty envisages the participation by the two sides in all international activities to guarantee peace and security in the Far East and in the whole world and (?shows) unanimity in the stand of the Soviet Union and the DPRK to achieve the reunification of Korea in a peaceful and democratic way, as well as the desire [huimang] and (?willingness) of the two sides to hold mutual negotiations over important international questions of common interest and to deepen and develop economic and cultural relations. Soviet-Korean relations, being developed on the basis of the treaty, are constantly supplemented with new contents and are reaching an even higher stage.

The principled agreements reached during the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, have had an important impact [chunggyok] on the development of Soviet-Korean relations in the eighties. [applause] These agreements have been further developed through talks held since then between the leaders of the parties and states of the Soviet Union and Korea.

The efforts of the two sides to increase the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation and bring this cooperation to an even higher qualitative level in favor of the peoples of our two countries in conformity with the spirit of the treaty have been clearly expressed through the meetings between the Soviet Union and Korea. In this respect, the intergovernmental agreements concluded in Moscow at the end of 1985 for economic and technical cooperation and for cooperation in the construction of plants and the people's economy will play a positive role.

Today, the Soviet people are making enthusiastic efforts to implement the great (?far-reaching) program of the Soviet society put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress according to the plan to accelerate social and economic development. The basic direction of the strategy of acceleration is to establish a highly organized and effective economy, with scientific and technological progress and the most advanced labor productivity as objectives. The strategy of acceleration envisages the active and flexible management of the people's economy, active and unitary social policy, comprehensive democratization of political lives, and the perfection of socialist autonomy of the people. The creative positivity of the masses, which is the decisive creative might on a new stage in the development of Soviet society, has become a fundamental factor in the acceleration.

(?Successes) are already in the offing. The (?spirit of living) and the people's attitude toward work are changing. Success has been won in improving the economic situation and a series of important decisions to improve the fields of production and society and other fields of the living have been adopted. The working style of the party, state, and economic organs are changing. All of this gives a principled affirmative answer to the question (?arising from the prevailing situation).

However, many things are still presented and there is much to do. At the CPSU plenary session held in June 1986, candid and demanding discussions were held in this regard. Responding to the appeal of our party Central Committee to the Soviet working people, party members and all of the Soviet people are filled with determination to work to ceaselessly improve the people's welfare, strengthen the economy of the country, and reinforce the defense system. [applause]

By widely introducing the (? successes) in science, production, and (? revolution) into practice, our country is solving questions of the collectivizing social production in close cooperation with fraternal socialist countries. Thanks to the scientific and technological development program of the CEMA member nations adopted at the 41st CEMA special meeting held in Moscow late last year, a new vista has opened and new potentials have been provided along this course.

The fraternal Korean people have won a great victory in establishing a new life. In a relatively short historic period, your country has turned into an advanced socialist industrial state which vigorously seeks a transition to intensive development and scientific and technological progress and innovation. I extend whole-hearted congratulations for this excellent achievement the diligent Korean people have won in socialist construction. [applause]

Comrades, to successfully carry on the great economic and social construction plans in our countries, peace is necessary as well as a firm belief in the future. This is precisely why the question of guaranteeing peace and international security was a matter of important interest at the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU members and all of the Soviet people consider it their (? duty) to make all efforts to halt the (? reckless) arms race and defend peace.

The policy of developing new types of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, which the imperialists are enforcing is not only meaningless, but a criminal policy which has completely excluded any pragmatic (?idea) of coexistence.

The CPSU has substituted the Leninist peace philosophy for an injudicious attitude toward the destiny of world civilization. This philosophy considers preventing war crucial to the existence of mankind, places the task of preserving civilization above all other interests, and defines talks and cooperation, negotiations and the exchange of views, and political dialogue as the basic means to settle disputes.

Comrade Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted in the 27th CPSU Congress: Unquestionably, socialism rejects the notion of war being a means to settle political and economic contradictions and ideological issues among countries. Our ideology is for a world without weapons and violence, a world in which all people can freely choose the path for their own development and their own way of life.

Our peace program is bolstered by concrete proposals. Putting these proposals into practice will open a straightforward path to lasting peace on earth. The Soviet proposal advanced last 15 January to eliminate nuclear weapons from the face of earth step-by-step by the year 2000 and the Soviet Union's unilateral measure freezing nuclear tests, which our country has once again extended until 6 August, demonstrate great patience and self-restraint despite continued nuclear testing by the United States, and have aroused great reaction in the international community. [applause]

The idea of establishing a most comprehensive international security system presented by the 27th CPSU is of a general nature. A letter of appeal to NATO member states and all of the countries in Europe containing a proposal to strengthen security throughout all of Europe and to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, which was adopted at a meeting of the political consultative (?committee) of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact held recently in Budapest, has provoked great reaction throughout the entire world.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the significance of the Asia-Pacific region has further grown in the external activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The report noted: There are not a few [words indistinct] in this vast region and in some areas even the political situation is unstable. In this region, one should find one's own means and ways to solve one's own problems without (?delay). One may have to begin with coordinating efforts designed to politically settle difficult issues and then with a combination of efforts. On this basis, and at the same time, it is necessary to at least eliminate the acuteness of military confrontation in various areas of this region and to stabilize the situation in these areas.

Soviet proposals to take a complex attitude toward the Asian security problem were put into a concrete form in a Soviet government statement dated 23 April. Our country counters the policy of the U.S. and Japanese militarist quarters which favor converting the Asia-Pacific region into an area of confrontation and competition with the Soviet Union with a line which rejects the establishment of a bloc, an axis, and a tripartite military alliance. The Soviet Union proposes to create preconditions for settling disputes through bilateral and multilateral negotiations, holding an all-Asian conference, and jointly exploring a constructive solution. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the WPK and the government and people of the DPRK for supporting and backing Soviet proposal to ultimately preserve lives on the globe. [applause]

The DPRK proposals for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, the continuance of the dialogue of the Korean nation, and other steps taken by the North to normalize the situation and alleviate tension on the Korea peninsula play a significant positive role in the struggle to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Soviet Union considers the reunification of Korea a complicated and serious issue which calls for a solution, and consistently stands by the fraternal Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. [applause]

Our country supported the DPRK Government statement dated 23 June of this year on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. [applause] We resolutely denounce the formation of a new military political bloc among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo and the acceleration of the militarization of South Korea, for this will complicate the overall situation in the Far East and the Pacific region and lay a [word indistinct] obstacle before the reunification of your country.

A month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea and to reunify the country by peaceful and democratic means is now underway in the Soviet Union. In numerous rallies and demonstrations, the workers of our country are join their voices of support for the Korean brothers' just demands to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea and to open a road to the reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the entire Korean people. [applause]

Dear Korean friends, [words indistinct] the members of our delegation are visiting your country for the first time. I will not conceal the fact that we had heard much about the successes you have attained in socialist construction. However, what we have seen surpasses what we had expected. We are happy to greet this holiday for both of us in the beautiful land of Korea.

Today, as we greet the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, a significant day in the history of the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, we sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people a new great success, under the (?active) leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the peaceful reunification of Korea and in their struggle to carry out the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress. [applause]

Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK, between the USSR and the DPRK, and between the Soviet people and the Korean people! [applause]

Long live peace throughout the entire world! [applause]

Comrades, to commemorate our delegation's visit to Korea, I am going to offer you a red banner. [applause]

SOVIET GROUP TOURS MONGYONGDAE, NAMPO BARRAGE

SK071035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance visited Mangyongdae on July 6.

It was accompanied by Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and others.

Listening to an explanation about the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the guests saw the historic mementoes preserved in his old home in Mangyongdae.

The delegation made the following entry in the visitors' book: "We are reassured once again that you are educating the youth and entire people in the love for the socialist homeland and the spirit of fidelity based on the glorious revolutionary traditions created in the national liberation struggle which was waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song."

The delegation visited the Nampo barrage, a great monumental edifice, built at the estuary of the river Taedong on the Korean West Sea by damming off eight kilometers of rough sea.

Thousands of working people in Nampo warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Soviet people, close brothers and comrades-in-arms, at the entrance of the barrage, shouting "welcome," "friendship" and "solidarity" and waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

The guests went round the monument to the barrage, the swing bridge, the historical monument and locks, while being briefed on the fact that the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers built the world's biggest barrage with their own design, technique, strength and materials, upholding the vast plan of great nature-remaking of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The head of the delegation said it is a great thing that the Korean people built such a gigantic barrage in a short period.

The delegation visited the grand people's study house on the same day.

SOVIET DELEGATIONS VIEW DANCE PERFORMANCE

SK071024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Soviet delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance appreciated a song and dance performance at the Mansudae Art Theatre Sunday.

Invited to see the performance were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee; commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet, and of the Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army; and other Soviet delegations and Soviet guests; Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Yi Kun-mo and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, minister of Culture and Art; Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and working people in the city.

The program included Korean and Soviet songs and dance pieces.

The performance helped further deepen the strong friendly feelings between the peoples and armies of the two countries. It was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

A basket of flowers was presented to the performers for their successful show.

BANQUET HELD FOR SOVIET DELEGATIONS 6 JULY

SK070515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening on the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present at the banquet were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Yon Hyong-muk, Kum Yong-nam and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kun-mo, Kim Pok-sin and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, minister of Culture and Art; Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; Choe Chong-kun, minister of Foreign Trade; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth, and others.

Invited there were members of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee; commanding officers of the flotilla Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet; commanding officers of the Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, the Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army; members of the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU headed by V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee; the delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the CPSU headed by Valeriy Nagonechni, secretary of the Maritime Territorial Party Committee; the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by V.P. Shapliko, secretary of its Central Committee; the delegation of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Arseni Vanitski, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Byelorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the Russian people's orchestra named after Osipov headed by Baev Anatoli, director of musical institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]; and other Soviet delegations which are attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty, Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and his embassy members.

Kang Song-san and Yuriy Solovyev made speeches.

The banquet took place in an atmosphere overflowing with feelings of fraternal friendship.

Kang Song-san Banquet Speech

SK080351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and DPRK Government on 6 July at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, members of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, and close Soviet comrades:

Today, we are very happy to be here together with our close friends and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the Soviet comrades, to magnificently celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Following last year's joint celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation as a great political felicitous event, the peoples of our two countries are marking the significant 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, once again as a common fete. This is a powerful demonstration of the invincible vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship and a clear manifestation of the common desire of the two parties, two countries, and two peoples to carry forward and develop forever the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Availing myself of this occasion, which is overflowing with warm fraternal friendship, entrusted by and in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government, and in the name of the Korean people, first of all, I once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by various Soviet delegations, including the delegation of the Soviet party and Government headed by the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and a flying corps of the Soviet Air Force.

Twenty-five years ago today, the peoples of the two countries signed the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, reflecting the unanimous will to frustrate and check the aggression and war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to preserve peace in Asia and the world. With the signing of this treaty, an epochal event in developing Korean-Soviet relations, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries were legally and firmly fixed and they have further been strengthened and developed as alliance relations.

The Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has in the past period greatly contributed to the prevention of the maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war and to defending the security of the two countries and peace in the Far East, Asia, and the world.

Although it was only 25 years ago when the alliance relations were established between Korea and the Soviet Union, their historical roots are very deep. For a very long time, the peoples of our two countries have traversed together an arduous and glorious struggle path to attain the victory of the socialist and communist cause against imperialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this course, the peoples of our two countries have established inseparable blood ties with each other and have become class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms to each other.

Today, the traditional Korean-Soviet friendly relations are blossoming and developing each day following the milestone provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union 2 years ago and by the historical meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

Our party and government are very satisfied with this.

Over the past years, the peoples of Korea and Soviet Union have victoriously promoted the revolution and construction in their countries and actively contributed to increasing the might of socialism as a whole, positively supporting and cooperating with each other in the spirit of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The fraternal Soviet people are energetically striving for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and overall completion of socialism, upholding the grand program presented by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the Soviet people as over their own, and wholeheartedly wish them new success in their future struggle to brilliantly complete the 12th 5-year Plan which will serve as a decisive stage in their struggle to implement the strategic policy of the party.

We also highly appreciate the consistent efforts exerted by the Soviet party, Government, and people to check and frustrate the nuclear arms buildup and war maneuvers of the imperialists, to make the international situation sound, and to preserve world peace and security, and fully support all the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union.

Our people are now tenaciously struggling to defend the eastern guard post of socialism and to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the difficult circumstances in which the country remain divided and in which we stand face to face directly with the U.S. imperialists.

Our people, who are advancing upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, are now full of firm conviction in the victory of the revolution and in an optimistic view of the world and are full of determination to successfully overcome any obstacles laid in the path of advancement, more than at any previous time.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep thanks to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union who are lending support and encouragement to the cause of our socialist construction and of national reunification.

It is a consistent stand maintained by our party and the government of the republic to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and preserve peace there and to peacefully solve the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation.

However, the United States, presenting the fabrication of two Koreas as the basic strategy for its present policy toward Korea, is positively protecting the South Korean puppets' anticommunist confrontation and fascist military policy and is making the situation in our country become acute to the extreme.

While accelerating the scheme to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are shipping into South Korea a mass number of nuclear weapons of various types and modern means of war and are continuing to kick up rackets of nuclear war exercises against us. Not only has it declared the Korean peninsula as the forefront of U.S. strategy, but it also openly babbles that another Korean war would be a nuclear war.

Military threats to us are posed not only by South Korea, but also by all of U.S. military bases in neighboring areas of our country. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand into vast areas in Asia and the world and will eventually become a nuclear war.

We have put forward various types of political solutions as fundamental measures for the prevention of war and for the consolidation of peace. We also have presented reasonable proposals time after time for the elimination of the dangers of armed clashes.

Entering this year we proposed to stop large-scale military exercises and suspend all military exercises in the period of dialogue. We also proposed to the United States and the South Korean side the holding of talks between military authorities.

The government of the republic again proposed the creation of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have responded to our peace-loving efforts with malicious anticommunist rackets and war exercise rackets. This shows that the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are, in actuality, not concerned about peace, though they are superficially babbling about peace or dialogue and that they are the ones who are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea should abandon their maneuvers to provoke a new war without delay.

Our people will fight staunchly against war and for the defense of peace by joining forces with the peoples of the socialist countries, including the Soviet people, and all the world's peace-loving people and achieve without fail our historical cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world.

Our people will treasure Korean-Soviet friendship forged in the flames of revolutionary struggle and will make every possible effort to further consolidate the relations of alliance with the Soviet peoples. We are convinced that your visits to our country will make a great contribution to demonstrating the great vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship, which has been strongly consolidated on the basis of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and to further consolidating and developing it.

In conclusion, I propose a toast at this gathering, which is overflowing with feelings of friendship, to the invincibly militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and Soviet people; to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health of the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev; to the good health of Soviet guests; and to the good health of all of the comrades who are here with us.

Solovyev Banquet Speech

SK080452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Speech by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and DPRK Government on 6 July at the People's Cultural Hall in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Korean friends and comrades:

I first of all deem it my lofty duty to sincerely express thanks to the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic for the invitation to the functions celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the USSR-DPRK Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and to today's banquet marking this anniversary. I also wholeheartedly express thanks for the warm words and friendly wishes extended to our country, our party, our people, and our leaders that we have received in your friendly country.

Throughout the history of Soviet-Korean relations are many unforgettable events and significant commemorative days which have become great milestones in constantly strengthening and developing the ties of traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries. The conclusion of the joint, bilateral treaty in Moscow on 6 July 1961 is one of the most important and significant events. With the conclusion of this treaty, our two socialist countries and two peoples have fixed their relationship of alliance, traditional friendship, fraternal cooperation, and militant solidarity.

As they have clearly been solidified and legally enacted, the friendly Soviet-Korean relations not only have been developed onto a new, higher stage, but have also been further expanded and deepened. Thus, a wide prospect for useful cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, progress in science and technology, and culture has unfolded.

This treaty, which is based on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian socialist internationalism, and the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, and mutual trust, has become and is an important factor for maintaining peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the Pacific on the abundant basis of the developing Soviet-Korean relations. It is certain that the Soviet-Korean treaty will, in the future, too, faithfully serve peace, the cause of the people's friendship, and basic interests of our two countries and of all the socialist countries.

The working people of our two countries are now celebrating the glorious commemoration day amid circumstances under which great political and labor upsurges are being effected. The decision of the historic 27th CPSU Congress means a fundamental turn in all fields of politics, economy, and spiritual life for the Soviet people. The collective wisdom of the party has provided answers to the principled, important problems of further developing our society, has armed each Soviet Communist Party member and the Soviet people with the principle of conduct, and has let them clearly understand new tasks and detailed ways for their implementation.

The CPSU general line for accelerating the social and economic development of the country and for solidifying peace in the world, which has been clearly proven in the documents of the congress, has opened a new (?stage) in the communist construction theory and its practice, and has become the basis of the multilateral tasks that our party of Lenin and all of our people are carrying out today.

Today, the Soviet people are devotedly working and thoroughly fulfilling assigned plans at all posts of communist construction by responding to the decision of the congress, the CPSU Central Committee's letter of appeal to the Soviet working people, and the decision of the recently held meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet through their practical work.

In this course, new prospects and possibilities for further expanding economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, including the DPRK, have unfolded.

All successes attained by the DPRK in socialist construction are first of all a fruition of the devoted efforts of the Korean people under the leadership of the WPK. These successes have also clearly shown the realistic nature of proletarian socialist internationalism, its great vitality, and the specific character of the useful cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction and wish them a new great success in the fulfillment of the task set forth at the 6th Congress of the WPK. Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean treaty, we can indicate, with great satisfaction, that the relations of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries have invariably developed in the major directions of socialist and communist construction.

Economic, scientific, and technological ties between the two countries have been deepened, and cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and education fields has been extensively developed. The contacts between the CPSU and the WPK, between public organizations, between leagues of creative functionaries, between plants and enterprises, and between education organs have become closer. In these contacts, the two sides have attached primary importance to completely embodying the agreements reached during the official and goodwill visit to the Soviet Union of the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in May 1984 and at subsequent talks and meetings between leaders of the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

The stand of our friendly two countries toward the problem of war and peace, the most urgent problem of the present times, fully accords with the spirit of the treaty.

While having constant interest in securing the peace and security of the people, the Soviet Union has sternly struggled against the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and has resolutely struggled to eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons, to restrain the arms race, to solidify peace, and to make the overall international situation sound.

The party's Central Committee political report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress specially emphasized that the struggle against the threat of nuclear weapons and the arms race and for preserving and solidifying overall peace is the basic direction of party activities in the international arena. Detailed ways for achieving such a main goal in the development of the international situation at present are included in the statement by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986 and the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The essence of the comprehensive and constructive peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union that have won warm concurrence and support from all progressive mankind as well as from the Korean people is to contribute to improving the international situation to the maximum and to open the road of restraining the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from expanding to space.

While struggling to alleviate tension, to completely abolish nuclear weapons and chemical weapons by the end of the present century, to create a most comprehensive international security system, and to develop cooperation, the Soviet Union has always considered the interests of all countries and people of the world.

For the people of the Asian Continent and the Pacific region, the problem of peace and security has been presented no less acutely than for the people in Europe. Therefore, the Soviet program for peace accords with the aspiration and desire of the people in these regions.

We can indicate, with great feelings of gratitude, the fact that our Korean friends have fully supported and approved this program. Our Korean friends are seriously concerned over the complicated international situation in the Far East and the entire Asian and Pacific region together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In areas close to the borders of the Soviet Union, the DPRK and other Asian socialist countries, the U.S. military potential has been rapidly increased. A provocative, large-scale military exercise has been staged on a regular basis in these areas. A military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has been fabricated. South Korea has been turned into a forward nuclear base of the Pentagon. A militarist trend is growing in Japan. This cannot but arouse our common apprehension. All of this urgently demands that a comprehensive step for security in Asia be provided. The essence of such a step should serve to pool the efforts of all Asian countries for preserving peace in this continent and the rest of the world as stressed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The peace-loving policy of the Asian socialist countries and the Nonaligned Movement plays an important role in the struggle for peace and security. The peace initiatives put forward by the Asian socialist countries and the Nonaligned Movement have constituted valuable contributions to the common cause of preventing the danger of war.

The constructive proposals of the DPRK for making the situation on the Korean peninsula sound and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone have won invariable support from the Soviet Union and the progressive social circles of the world.

We express full [chonpokjok] and complete [wanjonha] sympathy with the DPRK's just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. We support the proposal for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and for adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, as well as the proposal for holding parliamentary talks. We support such steps as the DPRK Government's unilateral adoption of a decision not to stage large-scale military exercises.

The Korean people's struggle against the maneuvers to perpetuate the division of the country and to force two Koreas has won understanding and sympathy.

The peace initiatives of the DPRK can be justifiably regarded as one of the important measures to practically realize a comprehensive step concerning the problem of peace and security in Asia.

During the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea and to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis which is now being observed in the Soviet Union, the Soviet people express complete and full support for your just demand.

Comrades, marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a glorious commemorative day, we extend our sincere, fraternal greetings to the DPRK working people and wish you a new, great success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country? Under the tested leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Intimate comrades, upon the authorization that I have received, I convey warm greetings from the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Communist Party members, and all the Soviet people to you and all the working people in the DPRK. I wish esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev long life and good health. I wish esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life and good health. I wish esteemed Comrade O Chin-u and Kang Song-san good health and success in their work. I wish all Korean and Soviet comrades present here good health and happiness.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION

SK071056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim il-song received today the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Yuri Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, on a visit to Korea to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs. Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov was also on hand.

The head of the delegation presented a personal letter of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. Comrade Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the delegation.

DELEGATION HEAD PRESENTS GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK070557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Yuri Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, on a visit to Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Yuri Solovyev.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION WELCOMED IN N. HWANGHAE

SK080522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- A North Hwanghae provincial mass meeting welcoming the Soviet Party and Government delegation attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held Monday at the Sariwon City Plaza with the attendance of over 50,000 working people of all walks of life and school youth and children.

Addressing the meeting Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, said that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has greatly contributed to firmly defending socialist gains and successfully accelerating the building of socialism and communism in the two countries and consolidating peace in Asia and the world against imperialism in the period since its announcement to the world.

The fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are successfully waging a struggle to comprehensively complete socialism and further advance the Soviet society toward communism, he said, and went on:

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Party and Government enjoys full support and sympathy of the world progressive people. We actively support the anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Party and Government and join the world progressive people in strongly demanding that the United States renounce at once its adventurous nuclear war policy for world supremacy.

Our people will remain faithful to their commitments of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and thus tighten still more the class bonds and relations of alliance between the two peoples.

Member of the delegation Pavel Fechirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Territorial Committee of the CPSU, expressed in his speech the belief that the Soviet-Korean Treaty will play a particularly important role in checking and frustrating imperialist aggression moves and help toward strengthening all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in the future, too.

He said: The creative plans of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Socialist Korea are for a durable peace in Asia and the world. We will fight side by side to defend and consolidate peace.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making a great contribution to achieving security in Asia, he pointed out: The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, put forward important initiatives for dispelling tension on the Korean peninsula and thus showed to the whole world that it is the DPRK not the South Korea nor its patrons, which is interested in the security of the Korean peninsula.

In the Soviet Union full support and solidarity is expressed for the proposals of the DPRK Government to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and create conditions for relaxing the tension in this area and continuing practical talks by realising contact in the military field.

I stress once again that the Soviet Union is a true friend and ally of the DPRK, which actively supports in every way the powerful advance of the Korean people in economic construction and their efforts to heighten the international prestige of the country.

Kim Hyong-chong Banquet Speech

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet Monday evening for the Soviet Party and Government delegation.

Present at the banquet on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

Present there were Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the C.C., the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, who are members of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

The banquet was addressed by Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and B. Yazkuliev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kim Hyong-chong said that over the past 25 years, the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has made a great contribution to safeguarding the gains of revolution and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world against the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Through our meeting with you we have gained better knowledge of the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in their endeavours to fulfill the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the Twelfth 5-year plan under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and heartily wish you greater success in the efforts to carry through the strategic policy of the party, he said, and stressed:

The working people in the province, together with the entire Korean people, will resolutely defend and develop and strengthen down through all generations the Korean-Soviet friendship cemented as a class alliance, whatsoever rigorous trial may come, and always advance hand in hand with the fraternal Soviet people on the same road of the struggle for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Yazkuliev Banquet Speech

SK080528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, arranged a banquet Monday evening for the Soviet Party and Government delegation.

Member of the delegation B. Yazkuliev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, spoke at the banquet.

He noted that the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed 25 years ago has consolidated the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples.

Recalling that the delegation was received by Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: The warm and kind hospitality accorded us clearly demonstrated once again the daily strengthening fraternal relations between the two parties and the commonness of the purpose of the two peoples.

He further said:

While staying in your country and going round Sariwon, the centre of North Hwanghae province, we could see at first hand how persistently the working people of the DPRK work to fulfill the tasks for further social progress, which were set forth at the 6th Congress of the party, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We express thanks to our Korean friends for their invariable support to the Soviet Union in its struggle to defend peace and prevent the danger of a nuclear war.

We are against any attempt to form a regional military and political bloc and create an atmosphere of confrontation and alienation in the Asia-Pacific region and all manner of sinister military and political moves.

The Soviet Union strongly and invariably holds that the reunification question of Korea must be fairly solved and fully supports the constructive proposals of the DPRK demanding that tensions be eased on the Korean peninsula and this area be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the destiny of the Korean people be shaped by themselves.

In other words, the reunification of Korea must be achieved on a peaceful and democratic basis.

We assure you of our fidelity to article five of our treaty of alliance which emphasizes its conformity with the national interests of the Korean people and the preservation of peace in the Far East.

SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET DETACHMENT VISITS WONSAN

NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Visit

SK040248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 3 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July Article: "We Warmly Welcome Sentries of Peace"]

[Text] A detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and a flying corps of the Soviet Air Force will make an official and friendly visit to our country today. Officers and men of our People's Army and all of the Korean people warmly welcome the visit to our country of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Air Force.

The visit of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force is the second, following a similar visit last year. While staying in our country, they will participate in functions to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

This is another mighty demonstration of the militant friendship and solidarity which increases each day between the armies and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force have traversed an arduous but glorious road of struggle for the security and peace of the Soviet fatherland. Early in World War II, the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet defended sea routes in the Far Eastern region, and Soviet naval ships and Air Force units were attached to the North Sea Fleet, the Baltic Sea Fleet, and the Black Sea Fleet, during which they fought bravely.

Numerous marine corps troops of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet participated in the battles of Moscow, the Volga River, and (Kkakka) and were cited for bravery in the heroic defense battles of Sevastapol and Leningrad.

After the Hitler fascists were mopped up in Europe, the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet participated in the war against Japan, together with numerous officers and men of the Red Army, and performed immortal exploits in the struggle to annihilate the Japanese militarists' airplanes, imperialist naval ships, air bases, and other military facilities. Numerous officers and men participated in the battle to liberate Korea and sacrificed their noble lives. The flying corps of the Soviet Air Force also performed great services in battles to annihilate fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The matchless massive heroism and lofty spirit of sacrifice displayed by officers and men of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet in the battle to liberate Korea is still vividly alive in the memory of our people even today, some 40 years later. Thus, the name of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet has been widely known to our people and has been called a symbol of Korea-Soviet friendship. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea-Soviet friendship is based on the firm relationship of class alliance and comradely fraternity and has a long historic tradition.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors linked by a river, and the people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have jointly struggled toward a common ideal and goal for a long time.

In the joint struggle against the brigandish Japanese imperialists, the people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union shed blood together. They supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle for socialist construction.

The fraternal Soviet people not only assisted our people both materially and morally in the past fatherland liberation war period, but also actively cooperated during the postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union has actively supported the initiatives and steps of our party and government for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, and has extended firm solidarity to our people's struggle to realize these initiatives and steps.

The friendship and cooperation between the people and armies of our two countries, forged amid the flames of the revolutionary struggle and constantly developed based on militant friendship and international solidarity, have been deepened legally by the Korea-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and now constantly strengthened and developed with each passing day.

In particular, the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and his meetings with Soviet party and state leaders were an epochal event which expanded and developed the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship to a new, high stage.

Our people rejoice over having the Soviet people as their intimate comrades-in-arms and allies. They are satisfied with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- have extensively flowered and developed.

The Soviet Union is the fatherland of Leninism and the first socialist state of the world. After the great October socialist revolution, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU and the banner of Leninism, defeated the imperialists' aggression and the resistance of the domestic counterrevolutionary cliques and first pioneered the road of socialist construction. Thus, through their protracted and arduous struggle, the Soviet people built the developed and powerful socialist state on the wide Soviet land seen today.

Today, firmly rallied around the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people and their armed forces vigorously struggle to implement the decision of the 27th party congress and the decision of the recently held June plenary session of the party, and actively make efforts to oppose the imperialists' aggression and war provocation maneuvers and safeguard the peace and security of the world.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government recently unilaterally put forward a series of important proposals to alleviate tension in Europe and the rest of the world and to eliminate the danger of a world war, a thermonuclear war.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes attained by the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people involved in the revolution and construction during the past period as if these successes were their own. They sincerely wish the Soviet people brilliant success in the social and economic development of the country in the future.

Along with this, our people highly evaluate the efforts by the CPSU and the Soviet people to oppose maneuvers to provoke a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- by the imperialists controlled by the U.S. imperialists, and to preserve peace in Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world. Our people also actively support the new peaceloving initiatives and proposals advanced recently by the Soviet party and Government.

Today, the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force have been strengthened into reliable armed forces which check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers in Asia and the Pacific area and which firmly defend peace and security there.

The Soviet Union has successfully performed its honorable mission as the (?sacred castle) of world peace because it has the invincible armed forces equipped with the latest military technology and equipment.

Further consolidation and development of the Korea-Soviet friendship is of important significance to accelerating the socialist construction of the people of the two countries, to strengthening solidarity of the socialist forces, and to defending peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the rest of the world.

In the future, too, our people will make all possible efforts to constantly consolidate and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We firmly believe that the visit to our country of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force will greatly contribute to vigorously (?promoting) the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armies and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Arrives 4 July

SK040525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet commanded by Admiral Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, entered the Port of Wonsan today to participate in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The detachment consists of the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk, the large anti-submarine ship Admiral Spiridonov, and the escort ship Ryany.

The current visit of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet will serve as an important opportunity to further consolidate the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, to frustrate and check the aggression and war maneuvers of the imperialists led by the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, to defend the security of the two countries and socialist gains, and to preserve peace in Asia and the world.

The heroic city of Wonsan, which is greeting the envoys of the Soviet Army who are making an official friendship visit to our country during circumstances in which the sentiment of friendship and unity which have been firmly established between the peoples of the two countries surges further ahead, was engulfed in a warm atmosphere of welcome today.

The main streets and high buildings in the city were beautifully decorated with writings and various adornments welcoming the Soviet marines' visit.

Hung on the wharf on which flags of our country and Soviet flags as well as thousands of red banners were vigorously flying were large paintings to symbolize the friendship and unity between the armies of the two countries.

Floating in the sky above the wharf were balloons upon which were printed the words "Welcome" and "Friendship." Slowly moving on the waters off the Plaza of Triumph were ships decorated beautifully with various type of flowers.

The long breakwater that runs from the wharf and the entrance to Songdowon to Changdok Island was lined fully by tens of thousand of working people, youths, students, and the People's Army soldiers who came from the city with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, flags of the two countries, flower bouquets, and rubber balloons.

Visible on every face of the welcoming crowds was the great joy of meeting with the close comrades-in-arms today when the great Korean-Soviet friendship, established during the course of the joint struggle for the victory of peace, socialism, and the communist cause of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, is further consolidating and developing with each passing day.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev were placed with due respect in the middle of the welcoming crowds. Also erected in the middle of the crowds were billboards of slogans that read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the glorious WPK!", "Long Live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!", and "Long live the CPSU!"

Also erected on the wharf were billboards upon which were written such slogans as "We warmly welcome the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet!" and "Long live the indomitable friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

The port, where Korean and Soviet songs were continuously echoing, was filled with gladness and deep emotion in receiving the Soviet military envoys, who are again today visiting our country along the sea route where friendly ties were further strengthened through a meeting between our KPA marines and the marines of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet last August when the 40th anniversary of the fatherland liberation was meaningfully celebrated. When the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet with the Minsk as the flagship under the escort of the a KPA naval patrol boat appeared, the crowd cheered and warmly welcomed it, waving flags and bouquets of flowers.

At 0800 in the morning, the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet slowly entered Wonsan Port and dropped anchor there. While the national anthems of the two countries were being played on the KPA naval warship and the Minsk and while a 21-gun salute boomed, the flags of our country and the Soviet Union were raised. The wharf was again filled with waves of flowers. In welcome of the Soviet people's friendly envoys, beautiful dances were performed on platforms decorated with flowers.

While receiving a warm welcome from the workers, Commander Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov and members of the detachment arrived on the wharf. Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and KPA Navy commander; Yim Hyong-pu, member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Kyong-ho, vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society; KPA Lieutenant General Chong Ho-kyun; Major General Kwon Sang-ho; responsible for functionaries of party, government, administrative, economic, and labor organizations in Kangwon Province; and KPA general grade officers and officers warmly welcomed the members of the detachment. Genndiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy to our country, was present at the wharf.

A ceremony welcoming the members of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet took place on the wharf. After the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country were played, Commander Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov reviewed the KPA Navy honor guard together with Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol. Following this, a march of the honor guard took place. Members of the Juvenile Corps presented bouquets of flowers to Commander Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov and the staff members of the detachment. While walking in front of the crowd, who were warmly welcoming them, chanting slogans of welcome, friendship, and unity and waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers, the guests extended combative greetings from the Soviet people and soldiers.

Today, the firm will and aspirations of the peoples and soldiers of the two countries to make great Korean-Soviet friendship eternally blossom generation after generation despite any difficulties and storms were vigorously shown at the port.

The song and dance ensemble of the Pacific Fleet also accompanied the members of the detachment.

Soviet, KPA Admirals Meet

SK041124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, Navy commander of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, separately met today Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and conversed with him in a friendly atmosphere when he paid courtesy calls on them. Kim Il-chol arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Soviet Admiral Lays Wreath

SK041059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Crew of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet on an official goodwill visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, laid a wreath today in the cemetery of Soviet Army officers and men in Wonsan.

Present there were Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet, and the crew of the flotilla and military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadiy Bulanov.

Senior Vice Admiral Kin Il-chol, naval commander of the Korean People's Army; Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon provincial Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and others were also present.

A wreath in the name of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet was laid in the cemetery amid the playing of wreath-laying music.

Laid in the cemetery were also a wreath in the joint name of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee and wreaths in the name of local party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, working people's organisations, friendship organisations, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, educational institutions and KPA units.

The attendants observed a silent tribute to the memory of the Soviet Army men and officers who laid down their lives in sacred battles for defeating Japanese imperialism and liberating Korea. Then they went round the cemetery.

Sidorov Holds Press Conference

SK090915 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1229 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] While paying an official and friendly visit to our country, Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, conducted a press conference today on the Minsk, a large antisubmarine cruiser.

Participating in this press conference were reporters from the press sectors in the central area and Kangwon Province -- from KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and the newspaper office of the KPA. Also participating in this press conference were reporters accompanying the flotilla. Sidorov, commander of the Pacific fleet, spoke at the press conference.

[Begin Sidorov recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Respected reporters from the press sector and dear comrades and friends: On behalf of the leading segment of the Pacific fleet and officers and men of the flotilla. I warmly welcome you aboard this flagship. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea and of the eve of the approaching 40th anniversary of the liberation of your country, we deliver, through the press medium, warm greetings and a hearty congratulatory message to the courageous KPA soldiers, to the Korean sailors, to the Wonsan citizens, and to the people of Kangwon Province, from the sailors of the Pacific Fleet and from the Soviet people.

Because the people of our two countries jointly struggled in the battle against the Japanese aggressors, this anniversary is our common holiday. We will understand and will never forget the exploits of the Korean Communists, guerrillas, and patriots, who fought courageously under the leadership of Comrade Kil Il-song.

Also, we will never ever forget the Korean patriots, the soldiers of the Soviet Army, and the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Korea.

Our friendship, which emerged in revolutionary struggle and which has been cultivated in blood, is firm and solid. Our friendship is based on a firm foundation -- that is, the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea, whose 25th anniversary we are now greeting.

The Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea conforms well not only with the revolutionary cause of our two countries, but also with the peaceful interests of the Asia and Pacific region and the world.

At the invitation of the DPRK Government, a flotilla of the Soviet fleet, which consists of the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, [words indistinct] submarine [words indistinct], the guardship Ryany, and the oil-tanker (alubun), has arrived to pay a friendly visit to Korea.

We extend sincere thanks to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the leading segment of the KPA Navy for helping us become much more familiar with the daily life, culture, and customs of the fraternal Korean people by visiting your beautiful country and explaining our feelings of true friendship to the Korean people.

I am going to introduce to you the leading segment of the flotilla and captains. [End recording]

He referred to the members and structure of the flotilla.

[Begin Sidorov recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The warships of the flotilla are merely part of our Pacific Fleet. After visiting warships and [words indistinct], you will have a good understanding of the flotilla. You will much more closely understand the high militant upsurge brought about by the sailors -- an upsurge brought about by the historical decision of the 27th Plenum of the CPSU and by the decision of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The sailors of our warship are members of a harmonious family. Serving on warships are representatives of 42 races and minor ethnic groups of our great fatherland. All of them are united in their will to honorably carry out their assigned task of reliably safeguarding [words indistinct] of our fatherland and of the fraternal socialist countries in a responsible manner.

The practical activities of all the Soviet people are directed toward successfully implementing the decision of the 27th plenary session of the CPSU and toward carrying out the tasks of the Twelfth 5-year plan. However, this decision and these tasks have been forced to be implemented and carried out under circumstances in which the international situation and the military and political situation in the Asian region are extremely complicated.

There is no more important task for us than to preserve peace and earth. The combat readiness of the Soviet people, workers, and the Soviet Army and Navy serve this strategic line of the party. The complicated nature of the international situation and the danger of explosion are related to [words indistinct] of the U.S. ruling segment and of their allies. Due to their maneuvers, [passage indistinct].

The U.S. imperialists are making particularly dangerous war preparations in the Asia and Pacific region. Having occupied South Korea, the U.S. forces have turned it into a base for a nuclear war. In an attempt to achieve military and political supremacy in this region, they are trying to concoct a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to form a new, closed military and political group.

With the purpose of starting a war, large-scale provocative military exercises, such as "Team Spirit" and "RIMPAC," have been staged. However, there are forces critically opposing the aggressive nature of imperialism. They are the world's socialist forces.

The people on our planet much more closely link the destiny of peace and social progress with these forces. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 27th Party Congress: We firmly believe that we can readily carry out the most complicated socialist task. To achieve this end, we should develop our potential. What is significant in our daily life is for us to much more positively cooperate with each other. We can consolidate friendship and cooperation between our two countries by extensively developing relations in the political, economic, ideological, [word indistinct], and other sectors. The visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and subsequent meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea have greatly contributed to advances along this road.

The Soviet People entertain feelings of most sacred friendship toward the Korean people. We truly rejoice over the successes attained by the Korean people in achieving social, economic, and cultural development. The Soviet Union invariably and firmly support the DPRK's proposals for forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and for achieving peaceful and democratic reunification.

Soviet Navy warships have paid friendly visits to the DPRK on many occasions. Meetings between Soviet sailors and Korean friends are characterized by [words indistinct]. We hope that our current visit will contribute to the cause of strengthening relations of friendship between our two countries. We extend thanks for the fact that by visiting historical and scenic sites in your country during the visit, Soviet sailors have come to understand aspects of the daily life of the industrious Korean people, who are traversing the road of socialism, and their culture. By inviting Wonsan citizens and KPA soldiers and sailors aboard our warship, we plan to explain to them successes attained by our country and the Soviet people in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres and the development of the CPSU. Please come aboard our warship. Thank you for carefully listening to me. [end recording]

Questions were answered at the press conference.

BANQUET HELD TO HONOR SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET

Yim Hyong-ku Banquet Speech

SK080428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Speech by Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, at a banquet arranged on 4 July by the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee and Kangwon Provincial People's Committee in honor of the crew of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet -- read by announcer]

[Text] On this occasion, where revolutionary friendship and the spirit of intimacy are overflowing, I once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by respected Comrade V.V. Sidorov.

The peoples of our country have always advanced together, hand in hand, along the road of the revolution against the common enemy. In this course, the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union have established inseparable blood relations and have become true class brothers.

The course covered since the conclusion of the treaty of alliance [tongmaeng choyak] between our two countries has been embroidered with beautiful friendship and unity. Our people are boundlessly happy because the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are being strengthened in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

The visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-sung and the historic meetings between the leaders of the two countries were a historic event which gloriously embroidered the chronicle of Korean-Soviet friendship.

Here, with the fraternal Soviet friends, as we look back on those historic days 2 years ago when the peoples of the two countries were seething with rapturous joy, we are refreshing our determination to bring the garden of Korean-Soviet friendship into fuller bloom.

Today, under the correct leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, who is an outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the fraternal Soviet people are upholding the decision of the 27th Party Congress and bringing about unprecedented upsurges in the struggle to comprehensively perfect socialism.

Our people consider the success which the Soviet people are winning in the struggle to fulfill the Twelfth 5-Year Plan as though it were their own. It is a decisive stage for the implementation of the party's economic strategy, and the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country.

The Soviet Union is excellently accomplishing its mission to defend world peace and security. We actively support the peace-loving proposals and initiatives which the Soviet party and Government have recently put forth to prevent the danger of nuclear war and guarantee real peace in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific region.

Today, our people are smashing every aggression and war maneuver of the enemy, who is becoming even more blatant with each passing day. We are firmly defending the eastern guard post of socialism.

Our people, who have been firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with a single ideology and will, are continuing to advance vigorously to successfully attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

Our people ardently desire peace and do not desire a war to break out again in Korea, which will turn all creations made through blood and sweat into ashes.

The government of our republic is making all possible efforts to alleviate tension in Korea and settle the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities have accepted none of our peace-loving proposals and initiatives, including the ones for tripartite talks and for talks between military authorities. They are constantly aggravating the situation.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not misconstrue our peace-loving proposals and patient efforts as an expression of weakness.

The United States must abandon the scheme for two Koreas, and must withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea at once, along with nuclear weapons, and all other lethal weapons.

In the future, too, our people, by pooling strength with the peoples of the socialist countries, including the Soviet people, and all progressive peoples of the world, will vigorously wage the antiwar and antinuclear struggle for peace and will actively struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. The fraternal friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union will be everlasting.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries; to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung; to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of respected Comrade V.V. Sidorov; to the good health of the men and officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and to the good health of all comrades present here.

Sidorov Banquet Speech

SK080806 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 July 86

[Speech by V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, at the banquet arranged on the evening of 4 July by the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee and Kangwon Provincial People's Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Korean friends and comrades, the visit to Korea by the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet began today. This is a political event of great significance in the lives of the people of our two countries.

Our visit coincides with the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the objectives of which are to decide the whole of the Soviet-Korean relations, guarantee peaceful and creative labor, and defend the gains of socialism and the fruits of labor from the aggression of outside forces.

On this meaningful occasion, in the name of the members of the flotilla and all of the members of the Pacific Fleet, I extend warm congratulations to you, and sincerely wish you new success in the struggle to accomplish the WPK's tasks for the eighties.

Korea is a fraternal neighbor of the Soviet Union. We share a common border and are surrounded by the same ocean. Contact between our two parties and relations between public organizations as well as art organizations, plants, enterprises, and educational organizations have become even closer. The exchange of delegations between many Korean and Soviet border areas in the Far East, as well as between the provinces, have already become traditional.

The militant friendship between the armies of our two countries and their naval warriors has likewise been strengthened and developed.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea is expanding based on equality. This makes it possible to exploit the superiority of socialism even more properly, and contributes to your successful attainment of the long-range goals of the socialist economic construction of the republic set forth by the WPK.

The historic visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and subsequent mutual visits by delegations of the parties and governments of the two countries provided new opportunities to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean people based on the principle of socialist internationalism.

The people of our two countries are performing peaceful and creative labor. Presently, efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet working people are being concentrated on implementing the strategic line of the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the social and economic development of the country by achieving comprehensive scientific and technological progress.

The Korean people and the people of Kangwon Province, under the correct leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, have advanced according to the line set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress and have won great success in socialist construction.

Socialist construction plans can be fulfilled only under firm, peaceful conditions. In this regard, we would like to stress the danger of the blatant maneuvers of the United States, Japan, and South Korea in trying to turn the Asia and the Pacific region into a stage to oppose the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and other socialist countries, as well as national liberation movement forces.

The Soviet Union thoroughly struggles for peace and security on the Asian continent and for peaceful cooperation among all countries. To settle the question for this region, the Soviet Union is calling for comprehensive and gradual action.

As has been stressed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, all Asian countries should pool their strength to guarantee peace and security.

We fully support the DPRK proposal to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to turn the Korean peninsula into an nuclear-free zone, and to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The Soviet people will always stand on the side of the Korean people struggling to reunify the fatherland.

Along with all Soviet people, our Soviet seamen will make every effort to expand and develop the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries in the interest of the peaceful and socialist cause of the two countries.

Long live the CPSU and the WPK, the vanguard units of the working people tested in the struggle for peace and socialism!

Long live the invincible fraternal friendship between the people, armies, and naval warriors of our two countries!

I propose a toast to the development of everlasting friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of the two countries, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song, the leaders of our two parties.

WONSAN RALLY WELCOMES SOVIET FLEET FLOTILLA

Yim Hyong-ku Rally Speech

SK100848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] A Wonsan mass meeting will be held today at the Square of Triumph to welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

The meeting site was crowded with more than 100,000 workers, students, and soldiers of the People's Army in Wonsan, who gathered carrying the national flags of the two countries and bouquets. They entertained feelings of joy at meeting with the envoys of the Soviet people and Army, who have long jointly struggled to achieve common ideals and aims and who fully support and encourage the just cause of our people today.

Respectfully placed in the middle of the welcoming crowd were the portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and of comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also set up were slogan boards reading, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious WPK!" "Long live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev!" and "Long live the CPSU!" Also set up were slogan boards reading, "We warmly welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet," "Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the people and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!" "Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union!" "The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea and take with them their nuclear weapons." "Let us further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries," and "Let us struggle to achieve durable world peace and security."

The national flags of our country and the Soviet Union and red banners vigorously fluttered at the meeting site to demonstrate the traditional friendship and unity between the people and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, and large picture boards were set up. Balloons, on which the national flags of the two countries were drawn and on which the words welcome and friendship were written, were scattered throughout the square.

Admiral Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet; leading members of the flotilla; and (Bulanov), military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country, appeared on the rostrum. Also appearing on the rostrum were Admiral Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and commander of the KPA Navy; Yim Hyong-ku, member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's committee; Choe Pok-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Pyong-ho, member of the WPK Central Committee, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association and vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; KPA Lieutenant General Chang Ho-kyun; KPA Major General Kwon Sang-ho; responsible functionaries from party, government, administrative, and economic agencies and workers' organizations in Kangwon Province; and KPA generals and officers.

The flowery waves of welcome powerfully swept the meeting site, and the words "welcome" and "friendship" were engraved among the crowd in the languages of the two countries. Youth corps members presented bouquets to commander Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov and to members of the flotilla.

[Begin unidentified person recording] Now we will open a Wonsan mass meeting to welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is visiting our country to mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union. [music]

Comrade Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, will speak first to welcome officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet. [end recording]

[Begin Yim Hyong-ku recording] Respected Comrade Valdimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet; comrade officers and men of the flotilla of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet; and comrades:

Workers in Wonsan have gathered here, entertaining feelings of great joy in meeting with officers and men of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is paying a friendly visit to our country to greet with our people the 25th anniversary of the signing the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Availing myself of this occasion, which overflows with feelings of militant friendship, and on behalf of all workers in Kangwon Province, I warmly welcome the visit to our country of the officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet led by respected Comrade Vladimir Sidorov. [applause]

Through you, I convey warm, militant greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and to all the officers and men of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet from workers in Kangwon Province. [applause]

Jointly commemorating a significant holiday of the people of Korea and the Soviet Union by mutually exchanging visits has been a good tradition developed between the people of the two countries on the road to achieving common aims and ideals. Last year Wonsan citizens excitedly met with the officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet at this square of triumph and splendidly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, our people's festive holiday. Greeting the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, the officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, along with the flagship Minsk, once again visit our province to meet with us. Viewing this, we much more deeply sense the will of the officers and men of the Soviet Army to further strengthen ties of militant friendship and unity, which have become deeper between the people and workers of Korea and the Soviet Union with the passage of time, to oppose the common enemy, and to achieve durable peace in Asia and the world. [applause]

Due to the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war, the situation on the Korean peninsula and in the area surrounding it has been strained more than ever before. While invariably harboring a wild desire for conquering the world and while clinging to the adventurous policy of strength, the U.S. imperialists have caused the situation in this area to become extremely strained and have increased their war plots.

In accordance with the U.S. policy of emphasizing the Far East, the strategy of [words indistinct] the U.S. forces in the Pacific region as a contingency has been changed into the strategy of reinforcement for mobility, and various types of warships, including the Enterprise, the largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the Midway, and offensive nuclear-powered submarines have successively visited Japan and South Korea.

In accordance with the U.S. world strategy to conquer all of Korea, Asia, and the world by holding onto South Korea as a colonial, military base and by using it as a springboard, South Korea has been turned into a large powderkeg of war, where large quantities of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction have been massed into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East.

While boisterously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and the South Korean authorities have recently deployed aggressive troops in the forward area near the boundary line [kyonggyeson], have rapidly increased the mobile capability of these troops, and have zealously made war preparations. In particular, at an annual security consultative conference held in April this year, the United States and South Korea decided to continuously deploy U.S. forces in South Korea, to increase the military capability of these forces, and to continue large-scale joint military exercises.

While deploying aggressive troops in South Korea on a full-fledged scale, the United States has frequently staged provocative military exercises against us with the South Korean authorities. This year the United States staged the large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit-86" by mobilizing more than 200,000 troops and large quantities of sophisticated war material sufficient to wage a war.

The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and an experimental nuclear war designed to preemptively strike the northern half of our republic.

While successively staging provocative military exercises, such as Ssangyong, Ttanggol, and Piho, the enemy has recently heightened tension on the Korean peninsula. No one can tell if the military exercise staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities will not expand to a real war designed to attack us at any moment.

Kangwon Province directly confronts the enemy across the Military Demarcation Line, and broad areas face the east sea. All workers of our Kangwon Province are deeply aware of their position in defending the eastern outpost of socialism, and while maintaining high revolutionary vigilance against the maneuvers of the enemy, they have positively joined the struggle for the great socialist construction.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message and the decision of the 11th plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, our province vigorously struggles to carry out ahead of schedule the vast assigned task of building the economy under the tested leadership of our party. Although we are building socialism under difficult circumstances brought about by the strained situation, we overflow with a faith in victory.

The visits to our country and to Kangwon Province by officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet have greatly encouraged workers in the province, who have daily brought about new innovations in socialist economic construction. Your visits constitute serious blows to the enemy, who has strained the situation in Korea and has blazently maneuvered to provoke a new war. [applause]

Our republic has exerted every sincere effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate the danger of war, and to peacefully achieve the country's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Ending the division of our people and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent fighting task looming before the Korean people today. Peacefully resolving the Korean question poses an important question to preserving peace in Asia and the world.

It is our invariable stand to peacefully resolve the question of Korea's reunification not through war but through dialogue and negotiations. [applause]

Proceeding from this stand, the government of the republic advanced proposals for holding tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks. Following this, it took a new step early this year to stop large-scale military exercises throughout the entire territory of the northern half of the republic, beginning on 1 January. In accordance with the urgent requirements of the situation in our country, the KPA Supreme Command recently proposed convening talks among persons in military authority to include the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean minister of Defense. This new proposal is an important measure of epochal significance in ending the state of tension and confrontation between the North and the South and in providing an atmosphere of detente and peace. [applause]

If the talks among persons in military authority are held according to our proposal, a new phase will open to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. However, instead of responding to our new proposal, the United States and the South Korean authorities have refused to accept it, offering a preposterous excuse. This clearly proves that the resumption of North-South dialogue and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula boisterously babbled about by the United States and the South Korean authorities are all false and that they only seek aggression and war.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities cling to maneuvers to concoct two Koreas and if they continuously traverse the road of heightened tension, they will not be able to avoid strong denunciation from the peace-loving people of the world, who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend deep thanks to the Soviet party and Government and the fraternal Soviet people for positively supporting and encouraging our people's just cause for socialist construction and for the fatherland's independent reunification. [applause]

Comrade, the Soviet Union is the reliable citadel for world peace, and its invincible might has been firmly guaranteed by the heroic armed forces which won a reputation in the sacred war to annihilate the enemy. Indeed, the Soviet armed forces have traversed the road of victory overflowing with glory, together with the fraternal Soviet people, who have defended the gains of the October Revolution and have built a powerful socialist country in the vast Soviet Union.

The history of the bloody struggle of the Soviet people to defend the sacred Soviet fatherland from an invasion from fascist Germany during World War II shines much more brilliantly thanks to the immortal exploits of the sailors of the Pacific fleet together with the sailors of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets. [applause]

The sailors of the Pacific fleet fully displayed mass heroism and the spirit of matchless devotion in the war waged to annihilate and wipe out the Japanese imperialists.

Today the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet assumes a great role in defending the peace of the Soviet fatherland, in checking and thwarting the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war in the Pacific region, and in defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

Our people highly appraise the role of the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet as the protector of peace. [applause]

Today under the wise leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the fraternal Soviet people and their armed forces, in upholding the magnificent program set forth at the 27th Party Congress, vigorously struggle to comprehensively complete socialism in the Soviet Union. They also struggle resolutely to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war.

As over our own, we rejoice over the successes attained by the Soviet people in the struggle to vigorously equip the people's economy with sophisticated technology, and to increase the people's welfare in accordance with the CPSU's strategic line for promoting the country's socioeconomic development, and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle. [applause]

We positively support the proposals and efforts of the Soviet party and Government and the fraternal Soviet people to check and thwart the maneuvers of the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, to step up the arms race and to provoke a nuclear war and to protect peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the world. [applause]

We wish the officers and men of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet greater success in their future military and political exercises to firmly safeguard the socialist gains with arms and to protect peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. [applause]

Today relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union have been continuously strengthened and developed to meet the interests of the people of the two countries and the requirements of the cause of socialism and communism. Relations between the two countries, which have been firmly linked to relations of alliance by the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, are relations of invincible and militant friendship which no force can destroy. These relations are lasting relations of friendship, which have been cultivated through class fidelity and through brotherly friendship.

Korean-Soviet friendship reached a new, higher stage with the visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and with the historical meeting between the leaders of the two countries as the momentum. [applause]

Our people are proud of having the Soviet people as their close comrades-in-arms and as allies, and they are determined to firmly consolidate Korean-Soviet friendship. Consolidating and developing Korean-Soviet friendship, which has been maintained by blood, generation after generation, is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic and is the firm will of our people. Just as they did in the past, our people will remain faithful, together with the Soviet people, to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union and will exert every possible effort to develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause]

The Korean people will always struggle with the Soviet people on the road of struggle toward opposing imperialism and toward achieving the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause, shouts]

Long live the invincible and fraternal friendship between the Korean and Soviet people! [applause]

Glory to officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet! [applause] [end recording]

[Begin unidentified person recording] Comrade Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, will present a congratulatory flag to Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, on behalf of the Wonsan mass meeting held to welcome the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is visiting our country. [end recording]

Sidorov Rally Speech

SK081001 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, at a Wonsan mass meeting held on 5 July to welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet -- recorded]

[Text] [Russian fading into Korean translation] Respected Comrade Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee; respected Comrade Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy; respected Korean brothers; and comrades. Representing the Soviet people and the Soviet armed forces, the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet has come to enjoy the great honor of participating in the glorious function held to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea.

During the sojourn by the flotilla of the Soviet fleet in fraternal Korea, where guests are treated cordially, we have found sufficient evidence of the maintenance of good relations between the people of our two countries.

During Korea-Soviet week being observed on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, mass meetings, festivals, visits, and gatherings will be arranged in our two countries.

This historically concluded treaty has consolidated militant ties of friendship, solidarity, and mutual trust, which have been hardened through a joint struggle and have been implemented over the passage of time. [applause]

We have cultivated fraternal friendship by shedding blood in the joint struggle against the Japanese aggressors and the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

Today the monumental memorial tower tells of glorious and heroic deeds; the people have always remembered them. [applause]

The exploits performed both by Korean patriots and Soviet soldiers have not vanished from the memory of the people, and have been told to a new generation. [applause] Heroes should be remembered forever. [applause] Glory should go to old soldiers and comrades-in-arms. [applause]

The treaty signed 25 years ago has served as a reliable guarantee for smashing an invasion from aggressive imperialist circles. The invincibility and great significance of this treaty was proven through the visit to our country by Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Under circumstances during which reactionary forces have not become submissive and during which they manufacture new weapons that heighten tension and can cause mankind to perish, deploying joint [word indistinct] system is of very great significance.

The Soviet Union understands and supports the DPRK's proposal for turning the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone, for achieving the fatherland's reunification -- the Korean workers' long-cherished desire -- and for holding talks among persons in military authority to include the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. [applause]

Under circumstances during which the danger of war from imperialism has not vanished, the CPSU, while giving great consideration to strengthening the country's defense capability, has exerted every possible effort to reliably guarantee the security of our fatherland and allied countries just as Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stated. [applause]

I assure workers in Kangwon Province, who are participating in the mass meeting, that the Pacific fleet is ready to aid you at the first call of the party and the government by performing its assigned duty as a brother of the Korean people. [applause] We have been fully accommodated to perform this duty. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have given us the newest weapons. We possess excellent sailors and (?soldiers) to perform this duty.

Like the Korean people, by their national character and their social nature, the Soviet people love peace. Because of this, the CPSU has advanced many proposals to preserve peace during the course of implementing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress. We plan to complete our [word indistinct] revolutionary system and to implement an extensive socio-economic program.

We understand that to live peacefully, we should struggle to achieve peace. We also understand that the continuous strengthening and development of the policies of our two parties and governments, relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, and ties of friendship between the people, troops, and navies of the two countries, which have further expanded and taken a new form, completely comply with this cause. Contacts between the parties and relations between the people, troops, and navies of the two countries, which have further expanded and taken a new form, completely comply with this cause. Contacts between the parties and relations between social organizations, artists' unions, communist enterprises, education agencies, and our soldiers and fleet sailors have become closer.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has been achieved based on guaranteeing complete equality in all sectors and on seeking mutual interest. This helps to much more successfully utilize the superiority of socialism and contributes to successfully implementing the prospective program set forth by the CPSU and the WPK to develop our two countries in the 1980's.

Dear friends, the warm, friendly, and cordial treatment we have received from workers in Wonsan will contribute to completing and strengthening friendship between the Soviet Kray region and Kangwon Province and between the navies of our two countries. [applause] I convey warm and militant greetings and best regards to you from soldiers in the Primorskiy Kray, from soldiers in the Far East region of the Soviet Union, from the members of the border security guards, and from the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. [applause]

Dear comrades, I assure you that together with all of the Soviet people, Soviet sailors will exert every possible effort to develop relations of fraternal friendship between our two countries to meet the interests of our two countries and the cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

Long live invincible friendship between the Soviet and Korean people and between our two countries' army and navy. [applause, shouts]

Glory should go to the CPSU and the WPK, the vanguards of the working people, which have been tested in the struggle for peace and the cause of socialism. [applause]

I am going to present a congratulatory banner to the comrade responsible secretary as a token of the visit of the Pacific fleet flotilla to your country.

O CHIN-U, OTHERS CALL ON USSR FLOTILLA OFFICERS

SK052238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, met and had a friendly talk today with leading officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, and of the flying corps of the Soviet Airforce led by Lieutenant General of the Airforce V.S. Bulankin, Airforce commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, when they paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, navy commander of the KPA, Air Colonel General Cho Myong-nik, Air Force commander of the KPA, Boris Morozov, minister-councillor, and Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

KPA NAVY COMMANDER TOURS SUBMARINE MINSK

SK052242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, today called at the Minsk, a large anti-submarine cruiser of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

They were accompanied by Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, KPA Rear Admiral Kwon Sang-ho and other officials concerned and Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadiy Bulanov.

They were met by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and commanding officers of the flotilla. A welcome function for them took place on the "Minsk". They saw latest combat and technical equipment and facilities of the ship. Commander V.V. Sidorov hosted a breakfast for them. Speeches were made at the breakfast which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET NAVAL GROUP TOURS NOTABLE SIGHTS

SK080429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, on an official goodwill visit to Korea inspected the Nampo Barrage on July 6.

Going round the main dam, the locks, the spillway and other structures, the guests expressed admiration at the fact that the Korean people and People's Army soldiers have successfully built the world's biggest barrage with their own efforts, technique and materials under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After the inspection, Commander V.V. Sidorov wrote in the visitor's book: We have been deeply impressed by the Nampo Barrage, a gigantic edifice built by the Korean people and People's Army soldiers. We sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in socialist construction.

The guests left a silk banner in the name of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet at the barrage.

Meanwhile, seamen of the flotilla visited the June 4 rolling stock complex.

The complex were festively decorated to welcome the seamen of the Soviet Union, a fraternal country.

Going round the main production processes of the complex the guests congratulated the workers of the complex on their achievements in reliably supporting the transportation front of socialist construction where the speed campaign is at its height.

At the Wonsan School of Arts, the guests went round classrooms and rehearsal rooms and appreciated an art performance of students.

They also inspected the Wonsan Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Daily Necessaries Factory and spent a pleasant hour at the Songdowon International Children's Union Camp with camping children.

Mangyongdae, Liberation Tower

SK070554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, who are attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance visited Mangyongdae Sunday.

The guests saw the historic mementoes preserved in the old home of the great leader President Kim Il-song, hearing an explanation about his revolutionary history and revolutionary family, and inspected historical site on Mangyong Hill.

They laid wreaths in the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong and before the Liberation Tower on the same day.

Earlier, on July 4, the crew of the flotilla appreciated a song and dance performance at the theatre of the Kangwon provincial art troupe.

And next day a performance was given by the song and dance ensemble of the fleet at the Songdowon open-air theatre in Wonsan and a meeting of seamen of the Korean People's Army and Soviet seaman was held on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk.

The speakers at the meeting declared that the peoples and armies of the two countries would always fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle to check and frustrate the reckless war provocations of the U.S.-led imperialists and defend world peace.

Sunday friendship soccer and volleyball matches took place at the Wonsan stadium between Korean and Soviet seamen.

A friendship get-together of working people in Wonsan and crew of the flotilla was held at the Songdowon recreation ground, a friendship soiree of working people in Wonsan, KPA servicemen and crew of the flotilla in the plaza of triumph, and a joint meeting of members of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society in Kangwon province and crew of the flotilla on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk, the flagship, yesterday.

On the same day members of the Children's Union in Wonsan called at the Minsk and gave an art performance. Their colourful program delighted the crewmen. They wished the crew greater success in their future combat and political training and presented them with embroideries and industrial art objects as souvenirs.

KPA Unit

SK100330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet led by Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, today visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs. At the unit, the flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hoisted and the slogan boards that read "We warmly welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet," and "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and armed forces" were placed. When the guests arrived at the unit amid the welcoming music, the soldiers at this unit and their family members warmly welcomed them, while shouting the slogans of welcome and friendship and waving flags of the two countries and flowers.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, KPA chief of staff, and Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, KPA Navy commander, accompanied the guests. Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy to our country, also accompanied the guests.

(?KPA Rear Admiral) Kwon Sang-ho and other generals and officers received the guests. A ceremony was held to welcome the guests. After the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country, Commander Sidorov, together with Comrade O Kuk-yol, KPA chief of staff, and Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, reviewed the KPA Navy honor guard.

A woman soldier presented a bouquet to the fleet commander. While listening to the explanation of the unit's proud combat records, the guests looked around the facilities.

That day, the members of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet ensemble gave a performance at the unit. They sang songs of the Soviet Union and our country, winning great admiration from the audience. The unit gave Commander Sidorov a memorial gift.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

SK071100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 7 received the delegations of the Soviet Union on a visit to Korea to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present there were commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, commanding officers of the Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, members of the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU headed by V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee, and Valery Nagonechni, secretary of the Maritime Territorial Party Committee of the CPSU and head of the delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the CPSU.

Present there were Comrade O Kuk-yul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Senior Vice-Admiral Kim Il-chol, Navy commander of the KPA, and Colonel General of the Air Force of the KPA Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the KPA.

Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy, were also present there.

President Kim Il-song had conversations with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented gifts to President Kim Il-song. The guests, together with the members of the Soviet party and Government delegation, were invited to a luncheon arranged by President Kim Il-song.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GIFTS FROM DELEGATIONS

SK072303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received gifts from the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the Air Force Flying corps of the Soviet Army on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gifts were handed to Comrade O Chin-u by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also received a gift from the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to secretary Hwang Chang-yop by head of the delegation V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee.

LEADING STATE, PARTY CADRES VISIT SOVIET FLAGSHIP

O Chin-u, Sidorov on Solidarity

SK082355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Leading cadres of the party and state of Korea today called on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk, the flagship of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

Visiting the ship were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the KPA.

Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and commanding officers of the flotilla, and Gennadiy Bylanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, met the Korean party and state leading cadres.

A welcoming function took place on the Minsk.

After the national anthems of our country and the Soviet Union were played, comrades O Chin-u and Kang Song-san, accompanied by Commander V.V. Sidorov, reviewed a guard of honor.

The party and state leading cadres went round the modern military equipment and facilities of the large-anti-submarine cruiser Minsk and had a talk with commanding officers of the flotilla in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with feelings of friendship.

Comrade O Chin-u warmly welcomed the visit of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet to Korea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and said the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity forged between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union would be everlasting.

He wished the seamen of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet with a glorious combat tradition greater success in carrying out the noble cause of defending their motherland.

Comander V.V. Sidorov expressed thanks for this and said: The current visit of the flotilla of the Pacific fleet to your country will contribute to further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the armies of the two countries and consolidating peace and security in this region.

Declaring that all the seamen of the Pacific fleet would make every possible effort to strengthen the fraternal amity and militant friendship between the fleets and seamen of the Soviet Union and Korea, he stated: We are ready for a joint operation, should the situation in Korea demand it.

He sincerely wished the officers and men of the Korean People's Army greater success in their future combat and political training and in the work for further increasing the defence capabilities of the country.

Comrade O Chin-u handed to Commander V.V. Sidorov a silk banner for all the seamen of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet in the name of the ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Kim Il-chol Banquet Speech

SK080451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, hosted a reception on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk Monday evening upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the flotilla of the fleet.

Present at the reception on invitation were senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, Navy commander of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, who are members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other senior officials.

The reception was addressed by V.V. Sidorov and Kim Il-chol.

Kim Il-chol said: We keenly felt once again through our meeting with Soviet seamen that the Soviet people and armed forces are our true allies, revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on one front for the realisation of one aim and ideal.

He further said: You highly estimated this time the achievements registered by our people and People's Army officers and men in the efforts for socialist construction and the increase of the nation's defence capabilities under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. You expressed undivided support and firm solidarity for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our people and People's Army soldiers and we are deeply grateful for this.

Visiting the Minsk, we could see clearly that the Pacific fleet is a mighty armed force which plays a large part in defending Asian peace and security.

We wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet armed forces great achievements in their efforts to implement the political, economic and peace programmes adopted at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the tested leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

It is highly important for the peoples and armed forces of our two countries to unite closely and firmly defend the eastern post of socialism when the U.S.-led imperialists are getting more undisguised in their moves of aggression and war.

The destinies of the armed forces of our two countries were, are, and will be linked together as one in the struggle against imperialism.

Sidrov Speech on Board Minsk

SK090507 Pyongyang Domestic Service in korean 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Speech by Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, at a banquet he arranged aboard the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk on the evening of 7 July at the conclusion of the visit to DPRK by the flotilla of the fleet -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Korean comrades and friends: In the name of the commanding members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet which is on an official goodwill visit to the port of Wonsan and in my own name, I warmly welcome you aboard the flagship and congratulate you on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Regrettably, our stay in port city of the fraternal Korean people, Wonsan, is nearing its end. During our stay in this port city, we were very much moved by the hospitality accorded us by the Korean comrades.

Through meetings and talks conducted amid a warm and fraternal atmosphere, we have confirmed that deepening the mutual cooperative relations and expanding contacts in all fields are in the interest of the people of our two countries. We will strengthen and develop these relations.

Though our stay in Korea was short, we came to have an understanding of the life of your people and had a chance to see your cities.

Some of our members, including myself, were able to visit your beautiful capital city of Pyongyang. Together with a Soviet party and government delegation, headed by the first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and other Soviet delegations, we were honored there by a reception given by Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Through various meetings and talks conducted in Korea, we were assured of the fact that the fraternal Korean people have not forgotten about the Soviet warriors who sacrificed their own lives for the liberation of Korea. We express our deep gratitude to you for this. The visit to the country of the beautiful morning will remain forever in our hearts.

We will, without fail, convey the feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people to all the Soviet people, army warriors, and Navy. And when the time comes for us to discharge our duty in accordance with the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we the Navy will discharge our duty on the road of defeating the common enemy.

I express my deep gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, for having invited us to visit your country and for having shown great concern for our Navy.

Long live the friendship between the peoples and navies of the two countries of the Soviet Union and Korea!

May the fraternal relations and cooperative relations between our two countries in various fields expand and develop!

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, leaders of our two parties and two countries!

SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET FLOTILLA DEPARTS 8 JULY

Sidorov Press Conference

SK090550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, met with reporters on 8 July in Wonsan prior to his departure. In the press conference, Commander Sidorov said that his sojourn in Korea was the continuation of unforgettable joyful days. He went on to add: The members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet participated in the meaningful events marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. During this period, what was most important and of great significance for us was that the leading members of the flotilla had been accorded the honor of being received by Comrade Kim Il-song. We will never forget this gratifying and meaningful day.

Noting the meetings with Korean working people, KPA seamen, students, and children, he said that he was very moved by the warm hospitality which the intimate Korean people accorded everywhere he went.

He said that the events held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance were very important for the development of the friendly relations between the armies and peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea. He also said that the conclusion of the treaty has been an important milestone for further strengthening and developing the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

In addition, he said that the significance of these happy events has been clearly noted by the recent joint congratulatory telegram message of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers and by the congratulatory telegram message which Comrade Kim Il-song sent to the Soviet leaders. He said that these congratulatory telegram messages put forth the question of strengthening the friendship and unity between the two countries, and that this will perform an important function in further strengthening and developing the traditional friendship and unity.

He also said that he was convinced the visit to Korea which the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet paid this time will actively contribute to further strengthening the friendship, unity, and comradeship between the seamen of the two countries. He went on to add: We will soon leave beautiful Wonsan. Our seamen and all members of the flotilla are maintaining the firm stand to properly fulfill their duty on the single road of defeating the common enemy.

Mentioning the question Korean reunification, he said that the Soviet seamen extend full support for and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the reunification of the country. He went on to add: Today, achieving peace on the Korean peninsula is a very important question. We support all initiatives and proposals of the WPK and the DPRK Government for peace and peaceful reunification.

Fleet Departs Wonsan

SK090527 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, led by Soviet Fleet Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, which had made an official goodwill visit to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, left the port of Wonsan yesterday. Along with the flotilla members, the Pacific fleet song and ensemble also left.

The heroic city of Wonsan, which had been bursting with joy over receiving the goodwill envoys of the Soviet people and soldiers, their calls brothers and close comrades-in-arms, was filled with a warm atmosphere on this day. Decorating downtown streets and high-story buildings were various slogans and ardonments to sending off the members of the flotilla.

Erected on the wharf, along with flags of our country, the Soviet Union and red banners, were large-size picture billboards symbolic of the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and soldiers of the two countries. In the air above the wharf balloons were floating. Floating on the sea were ships decorated with beautiful flowers of various kinds and multicolored flags.

Lining the waterbreaker linking Wonsan wharf and Chongdoksan were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, along with tens of thousands of working people, youths, students, and soldiers of the People's Army who came out from the city with flags of the countries, flowers, and balloons in their hands.

Visible on each of their faces was a sense of sadness over parting with their comrades-in-arms who were returning home after having contributed top further consolidating and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and deepening the militant friendship and revolutionary sense of obligation between the soldiers of the two countries.

Respectfully placed among the send-off crowds were portraits of the great leader of our party and people and the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, together with slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live the glorious WPK." "Long live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev," and "Long live the CPSU!"

Also standing among the crowds were billboards of slogans reading "We warmly send off the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet" and "Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!" Tunes of our country's and Soviet songs blared out from the loudspeakers.

When the members of the flotilla arrived on the wharf, the wharf and sea moved in waves of flowers. A function was held on the wharf to send off the members of the flotilla. After the playing of our and the Soviet national anthems, Commander Sidorov reviewed the honor guard unit of the KPA Navy, together with Colonel General Kim Il-chol.

Standing on the wharf were members of the WPK Central, committee such as Colonel General Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy; Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Hyong-ho, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Branch of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and deputy chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Chong Ho-kyun, KPA lieutenant general; Major General Kwon Sang-ho; responsible functionaries of the Kangwon provincial party, organs of power, administration and economic organizations, and working organizations; and KPA generals and officers. Also standing on the wharf were members of a delegation of the Irkutsk Obkom of the CPSU headed by Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Obkom, and Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country.

Members of the Juvenile Corps rushed toward Commander Sidorov and commanding members of the flotilla to present bouquets of flowers.

The ships belonging to the flotilla, with its flagship the large-scale antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, raised their anchors and blew their whistles. Then, the flotilla with the Minsk as its flagship slowly left the port of Wonsan with an escort of KPA Navy ships guiding the waterway.

The crowds warmly sent off the flotilla, which was departing following a sea route of friendship, after having energetically demonstrated the invincible might and great vitality of the traditional friendship and unity established between the peoples and soldiers of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union through its visit, until it disappeared on beyond the horizon, waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

SOVIET AIR FORCE FLYING CORPS ARRIVES 4 JULY

SK090355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Report on the arrival of a flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force led by Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, commander of the Air Force of the Soviet Army Far Eastern Military District, on 4 July; place not given -- read by announcer with portions recorded]

[Text] A flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force led by Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, commander of the Air force of the Soviet Army Far Eastern Military District, which is on an official goodwill visit to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, arrived today.

The airport, where the goodwill envoys of the Soviet Army were being greeted, was filled with a warm atmosphere of welcome. Erected inside the airport, where countless soldiers and their families stood with bouquets of flowers in their hands to welcome the goodwill envoys of the Soviet Army, were slogan boards reading "We warmly welcome the visit to our country of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps!" and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

KPA Air Force generals and officers also stood in the airport to welcome the flying corps of the Soviet Army. Also standing in the airport were the deputy military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country and embassy staffers. [recording of sound of jet engines heard in background]

The flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force has arrived at the airport. [recording of sound of jet engines heard in background]

Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, Air Force Commander of the Soviet Army Far Eastern Military District, and members of the flying corps have arrived. [recording of welcome tune heard in background]

Colonel General Cho Myong-no, commander of the KPA Air Force, and other generals and officers greeted the guests at the airport. Female soldiers presented bouquets of flowers to Lieutenant General Bulankin and members of the flying corps. The welcoming crowds warmly welcomed the members of the Soviet Army Air Force Flying Corps who have come to our country for a second time with feelings of the invincible fraternal friendship and unity. [recording of sound of applause heard in background]

Cho Myong-nok Meets Bulankin

SK042225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Air Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army, today met Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force Commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were KPA Air Major General Pak Song-chu, commanding officers of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps, and Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Banquet Held

SK090238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The KPA Air Force Command arranged a banquet on the evening of 4 July for the members of a flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force which is on an official goodwill visit to our country to participate in the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the flying corps led by Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, and Soviet charge d'affaires to our country Boris Morozov.

Also participating in the banquet were Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, KPA Air Force commander; KPA Major General Pak Song-chu; and other generals and officers.

Major General Pak Song-chu spoke at the banquet. Warmly welcoming the members of the flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force, he said that the visit to our country by the Air Force Flying Corps was a powerful demonstration of the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- which have been sealed in blood in the course of overcoming the difficulties of history and a great encouragement to our people and men and officers of the People's Army who are engaged in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for national reunification.

Referring to the friendship developing between the two countries, he said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the USSR in 1984 in particular was a historic event that has raised the Korean-Soviet friendly relations onto a new higher stage.

He then spoke about the Soviet people and army who are attaining great successes in socialist construction and in strengthening the country's defense capabilities and who are actively struggling to check and smash the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and to defend peace and security in the world under the leadership of the CPSU led by the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. He said: We rejoice as over our own over the successes being achieved by the fraternal Soviet people and armed forces in the revolution and construction and are warmly congratulating them on such successes.

Commander Bulankin spoke next. Conveying the warmest greetings to the men and officers of the KPA Air Force from the men and officers of the Air Force units and combined units belonging to the Far Eastern Military District, he stated: We support and approve the lines of the WPK and the CPSU to further strengthen the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea and between their glorious armed forces. He then stressed that the aviators of the KPA and the Soviet Armed Forces are defending the peaceful skies of our two countries through close joint operations.

Participants in the banquet toasted the invincible friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader [Chinaehanun Chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Airmen Perform Exhibition

SK061140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- Airmen of the flying corps of the Air Force of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, on an official friendship visit to Korea, performed exhibition flights on July 6.

It was watched by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Colonel General of the Air Force Cho Myong-nok, Air Force commander of the Korean People's Army, and others.

Making low-altitude and extra-low-altitude mobile twin formation flights, the Soviet Airmen masterly performed such complex technical movements in the air as nosedive and zooming, semi-loop, lateral loop and combat circling flights and spiralling dive. They demonstrated the high technique of the Soviet Airmen prepared to make combat flights any time and under diverse terrain conditions.

After the exhibition flights, Airman V.A. Kiselyev said: Should a war break out in Korea and the Korean people call us, we will fight any time shoulder to shoulder with you against the imperialists, the common enemy.

Airmen Tour Mangyongdae

SK070550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The airmen of the Soviet Air Force flying corps led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District, visited Mangyongdae on July 5.

Listening to an explanation about the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il-song, they saw the historic mementoes preserved in his old home. They went round the historic sites on the Mangyong Hill.

The guests enjoyed themselves in the Mangyongdae Fun Fair. They laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and before the Liberation Tower Saturday. A get-together of airmen of the Korean People's Army and of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps was held Sunday.

The speakers there stated that the peoples and armies of the two countries will always fight side by side in the common struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation moves of the imperialists and defend world peace and security. The airmen of the two countries exchanged souvenirs.

Delegation Sees Chuche Tower

SK080424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- the airmen of the air force flying corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, air force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, on an official goodwill visit to Korea inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea yesterday.

While going round the tower and its groups of sculptures, the guests were briefed on the splendid building of the Tower of Chuche Idea by the lofty will and energetic guidance of our party to convey for ever the imperishable revolutionary history and revolutionary exploits of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

On the same day the guests visited the grand people's study house.

They went round the lecture, reading, tape-recording, and music rooms and other rooms and facilities of the house and then went up to the balcony to enjoy a bird's-eye view of the cityscape.

They also inspected the Pyongyang metro and the Changgwang health complex.

On July 6 the airmen visited the 809th unit of the Korean People's Army.

KPA RALLY WELCOMES USSR FLYING CORPS 8 JULY

SK100508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A rally of soldiers of the KPA Air Force Command to welcome the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army was held in the afternoon of 8 July at the 8 February Hall. Respectfully placed at the rally site were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hoisted in the rally site. The slogans "We warmly welcome the Soviet Air Force Flying Corp's visit to our country" and "Long live the invincible and militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union" were hung in the rally site.

Invited to the rally were members of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army. Also invited to the rally was Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country. The rally was attended by Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the KPA; KPA Major General Pak Chung-kil; and other functionaries concerned together with soldiers.

When the Soviet guests arrived at the rally site, the attendants of the rally warmly welcomed them with applause, and female soldiers presented bouquets of flowers to them. The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country.

Major General Pak Song-chu spoke first at the rally.

[Begin recording] Our intimate Soviet comrades and comrades: We have received most happily our comrades-in-arms from the Air Force flying corps of the Far Eastern Military District, goodwill envoys of the fraternal Soviet Army, at a significant time marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which is an important event in the history of Korean-Soviet friendship.

At this significant place where militant fraternity and fraternal friendship are overflowing, I first of all, on behalf of all officers and men of the KPA Air Force, sincerely and warmly welcome all members of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps led by Comrade Lieutenant General Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, who are visiting our country with feelings of friendship toward our people and soldiers of the People's Army. [applause]

The current visit to our country by the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps constitutes a mighty demonstration of the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the people and between the armies of our two countries, which are expanding and developing with each passing day. It will also outstandingly contribute to carrying out the common cause of the people of the two countries against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, received commanding members of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps now visiting our country. This is not only a great joy of the soldiers of the Air Forces of the two countries defending the skies of the Far East, but is also an expression of the firm will of our party, government, and people to inherit and develop generation after generation the friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The communists and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have closely cooperated with and supported each other as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms ever since the protracted period ranging from the time of the struggle against the imperialists' aggression and their colonial oppression under the banner of Marxism-Leninism to today when socialist construction is being carried out.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists and patriotic people actively struggled to safeguard the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world, upholding the slogan "Let us safeguard the Soviet Union with arms."

In World War II, the heroic Soviet Army participated in the war against Japan, defeated the Japanese imperialists, and, thus, assisted our fatherland liberation cause with blood. Numerous officers and men of the Red Army sacrificed their noble lives in the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation of Korea. Thus, they have linked the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union as kindred ties.

The fraternal Soviet people and army extended support and encouragement to us both materially and mentally in the periods of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and the arduous postwar rehabilitation. Today, they are actively extending support and cooperation to our people's just cause to achieve socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are very grateful for this. The friendship between our two countries which has been forged amid the flames of revolutionary struggle and which has been consolidated in Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has been more firmly deepened by the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded on 6 July 1961.

The (?recent) friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of our two countries have been constantly on the upswing in accordance with the milestone provided through the historic meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Soviet leaders. We feel satisfied with this.

Comrades, the Soviet Army founded by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party has brilliantly performed its lofty mission as the armed forces of the revolution and has traversed a proud path of victory and glory. Today, the Soviet Army has been firmly prepared to become invincible armed forces capable of defeating any enemy's aggression.

We highly evaluate the successes attained by officers and men of the Soviet Army in their struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' unscrupulous maneuvers for aggression and war, to reliably defend their country, and to preserve the peace and security of the world.

We actively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving steps and initiatives for world peace and security, including Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's 15 January statement and the Soviet Government's 23 April statement calling for the countries in Asia and the Pacific to pool strength and to make joint efforts for the alleviation of tension in this region.

We also sincerely wish the Soviet people and the Soviet Armed Forces greater success in their struggle to implement the general line set forth at the 27th CPSU Congress under the correct leadership of the CPSU. [applause] Today's international situation has become very complicated and tense because of the maneuvers for aggression and war by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists.

In the realization of their ambition to dominate the world, the U.S. imperialists have attached importance to Asia and the Pacific area, including our country, and have further intensified their maneuvers for aggression and war in these regions. The U.S. imperialists have made their provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula an established fact and are frantically accelerating nuclear war preparations. The U.S. imperialists have further strengthened their maneuvers to fabricate a tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and military collusion among them in Northeast Asia.

In order to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, Korea should be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace devoid of nuclear and chemical weapons. Reflecting such an urgent demand, the government of our Republic on 23 June issued a statement containing a new peace proposal calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. Earlier, the KPA Supreme Command proposed that talks between military authorities, in which our minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander of the UN Forces stationed in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister participate, be held.

However, while taking contradictory action, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have today taken the unwarranted stand of opposing the alleviation of tension and avoiding dialogue, thus, failing to show due sincerity to our new important peace initiative. The United States and the South Korean authorities should not continuously advance along the road of aggravating tension under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but should respond to our peace initiative.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army are now further enhancing their revolutionary alertness to cope with the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are, thus, firmly defending the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution by assuming a strained and mobilized posture at all times.

By firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, we will sternly check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their maneuvers to split the nation, will drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, and will, thus, achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

I take this opportunity to express, in the name of this rally, deep thanks to the Soviet people and the Soviet Army who have invariably abided by their class duty and who have extended solidarity to our people's just cause against the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and for the country's reunification. [applause]

The people and the armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are the intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and the reliable allies who struggle shoulder to shoulder on the same front to realize the common ideal and goal. It is the firm stand of our party and government and the firm faith deeply cherished in the hearts of our people and the People's Army soldiers to constantly consolidate and develop friendship with the fraternal Soviet people and army generation after generation.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will be faithful to the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance to the end under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-Il and will constantly strengthen and develop the great Korean-Soviet friendship forged with blood through the joint struggle against imperialism and for the socialist and communist cause.

There will be always only victory and glory on the future road along which the peoples and armies of our two countries are struggling hand in hand to realize the common goal and ideal under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the invincible and militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] Long live the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance! [applause] [end recording]

Following this, Colonel General Cho Myong-nok delivered a congratulatory banner, which is in the KPA Air Force Command's name, to Lieutenant General Bulankin.

Lieutenant General Bulankin spoke next.

[Begin Bulankin recording in Russian with simultaneous Korean translation] Esteemed Korean brothers and dear comrades: One year ago, the people of our two countries celebrated the 40th anniversary of national liberation as the greatest political festival, and today, we are also celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a joint festival. This festival, as well as the warm and enthusiastic meetings with Korean party and state leaders, leading members of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and the Korean people, vividly reflects the common aspiration of our two parties, two countries, and two peoples to vigorously demonstrate the invincible vitality of Soviet-Korean friendship and to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, marking this significant festive day, I warmly congratulate you and, by the authorization of Air Force Marshal Yefimov, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, I convey wishes for your good health, welfare, and happiness. [applause]

We express our admiration over the success attained by the Korean people in socialist construction. All things that we have witnessed during our stay in our country are beyond our imagination. All successes and fruitions attained by you in the social and economic fields and the fields of science, culture, and arts please us.

The treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and the DPRK 25 years ago has linked the ties of friendship and fraternity between our two countries. The major purpose of the treaty concluded between the two countries is precisely to check and frustrate the maneuvers for aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to defend peace. With the conclusion of the treaty, which was a historic turning point in the development of Soviet-Korean relations, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been fixed and strengthened into a alliance relations.

The Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has remarkably contributed to frustrating the imperialists' maneuvers and to defending peace and security in the Far East, as well as the rest of the world.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the people of our two countries have traversed together the road of the protracted, arduous, yet honorable struggle against imperialism. In the course of this struggle, we and you have become class brothers and comrades-in-arms reforming society.

Today, the traditional Soviet-Korean relations of friendship are blooming and developing with each passing day. The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, the visits of party and state activists of the two countries to the Soviet Union and the DPRK that have continued ever since, and the visits to your country of many of our delegations, including the military delegation now visiting your country to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are precisely clear evidence of this.

Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, welcomed and received us. This has left the deepest impression on all members of the military delegation of our Air Force. [applause] At the meeting with us, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-sung highly evaluated the significance of the treaty of friendship and expressed satisfaction with the fact that contact between the two countries has been expanding in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural.

The Soviet Union enthusiastically approves of the DPRK initiatives to establish nuclear-free zones on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and hopes the desire of the Korean working people to reunify their country will be realized. It also expresses active support for the DPRK proposal to hold talks among the military authorities of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. [applause]

However, the danger of war caused by the imperialists' maneuvers has not yet been removed. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continuously pay interest to strengthening the country's defense capability and make every effort possible to reliably guarantee the security of the country and the security of our friends and allies as clarified by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [applause]

At this rally today I assure all of the comrades that all of the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces are ready to rush to the Korean people's side to perform their fraternal duties of providing (?assistance) in accordance with the appeal of the CPSU and our government. [applause] Precisely to this end, we have everything, that is, modern airplanes, arms, and brave pilots who are fervent patriots and internationalists.

In light of their [words indistinct] and national character, the Soviet people, as well as the Korean people, are peace-loving people. This is why our party put forward so many proposals for peace at the 27th CPSU Congress and during the course of implementing party decisions.

We want to carry out to the end the genuine revolutionary reforms that have already started and realize all social and economic programs. The policies of our two parties and two governments, as well as Soviet-Korean relations, which are developing along an upswing road, fully accord with this.

Dear Korean comrades: In the future, too, our Soviet pilots, like all of the Soviet people, will make every effort to consolidate and develop fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in conformity with the interests of our two countries and in the interests of peace and socialism. [applause]

Long live the WPK and the CPSU, the tested vanguard units of the working people of the two countries in the struggle for peace and socialism, led by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev respectively! [applause] Long live the invincible friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Korean peoples and between the soldiers of our two armed forces! [applause] Be eternal, friendship between the Soviet people and the Korean people and between the Soviet and Korean pilots! [applause]

I give a congratulatory banner and a portrait of Lenin, the leader of the international working class, to you in commemoration of our visit to the DPRK. [applause] [end recording]

The rally ended with the singing of the song "Internationale."

SOVIET AIR FORCE GROUP DEPARTS 9 JULY

SK091112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern military district of the Soviet Army, left for home on July 9 after concluding its official goodwill visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It was seen off at the airfield by Air Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army, Air Major General Pak Sung-chu and other generals and officers, military attache of the Soviet Embassy Gennadiy Bulanov as well as a large number of KPA soldiers and working people.

SOVIET PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK081031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Party and government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, left here on July 8 by air after attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance held in Korea.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, who is member of the WPK Central Committee, and others. Thousands of working people in the city warmly saw off the guests at the airport.

CHONGJIN MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK051050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held Friday in Chongjin.

Speeches were made at the meeting by An Mun-hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and Valeriy Nagonechni, [name as received] secretary of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

An Mun-hon said that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has greatly contributed to more solidly cementing the relations of class alliance between the peoples of the two countries, defending the gains of socialism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism.

Noting that today when the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have become undisguised as never before in the Asian and Pacific region the treaty is of very momentous significance, he said: The Korean people are making every effort to strengthen the Korean-Soviet friendship in the spirit of this treaty.

Valeriy Nagonechni said that the present complicated and strained international situation calls for further strengthening the friendship between us. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state will make positive efforts for the development and strengthening of the Soviet-Korean friendship and for the unity between the two parties and the two peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism, he declared.

He emphasized that the Soviet people highly estimate [as received] and support the peace proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK and the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet yesterday on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

A celebration meeting and friendship gathering marking this anniversary took place respectively at the September 18 Factory and the Pyongyang Textile Combine.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0100 GMT on 5 July in its 7-minute report on this Chongjin meeting states that also present at the meeting "was Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party People's Committee."]

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